DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; high southeasterly shifting to southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,577. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks break and recover.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¼c. Cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c. Cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—The debate in the House on the Currency bill was begun yesterday by Mr. Overstreet of Indiana on behalf of the Republicans. Mr. McClellan of New York was among those who opposed the measure. He urged all Good Democrats to vote against it and argued that it would, if it became a law, cause a great contraction in the currency. Senator Mason of Illinois in support of his resolution of sympathy for the Boers denounced Great Britain for bringing on the war. At least seven Democratic representatives from New York are counted upon to vote for the Currency bill. Democratic Senators threaten to oppose the confirmation of W. D. Bynum as a member of the Board of General Appraisers.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Boers report that they captured 672 prisoners and three guns in the fight with Gen. Gatacre's forces. London is not inclined to censure the General until further advices are received from him. It is reported that Gen. Methuen is advancing and that heavy fighting is expected north of the Modder River. The German naval estimates were yesterday debated in the Reichstag. Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Buelow urged the necessity for more warships, not so much for means of attack, but as defenses. It is said that the Kaiser contemplates dissolving the Reichstag if events foreshadow the defeat of the measure. The Royal Societies Club yesterday gave a banquet to Lord Chief Justice Russell and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Great Britain's representatives on the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. Baron Penzance, Privy Councilor, died yesterday in London. Count de Dion was yesterday ejected from the French Senate Chamber by order of the court. It is said in London that the Yale-Harvard team will challenge the English college men for a return athletic meeting.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Mary Melando, who formerly took care of Roland B. Molineux's room at Newark, was the principal witness at his trial. Recorder Goff took a hand in her examination, and forced her to admit having told Mr. Weeks of finding some of the blue tinted paper, which figures in the case, in Molineux's room.

Page 2.

Frank Miller, a Broklyn merchant, beat his horse and was arrested on complaint of a citizen.

George W. Hewitt of Brooklyn was sentenced to one year in Sing Sing Prison yesterday for bigamy.

Nine persons were injured in a collision between an electric car and a horse car in West Broadway.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday announced the appointment of James W. Houghton of Saratoga as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday two or three matters connected with the remodeling of the New York City charter might be acted upon at once.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened at Detroit. The report of President Gompers was read by Second Vice President Duncan.

John D. Rockefeller refuses either to confirm or deny the reported deal by which H. C. Frick will become head of the Union Steel Company, to fight Carnegie interests.

Page 3.

The Madison Square Garden has been offered to the postal authorities at Washington for the new Post Office in this city. A bill appropriating $2,500,000 for the new building and other postal needs in New York is to be introduced at once. It is expected that the building will be near the Grand Central Station.

Page 4.

Dr. Dudley of the Harlem Hospital made a strong appeal for a new building before the Harlem Board of Commerce last night, describing the present condition of the hospital as disgraceful to the city.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Line's traffic arrangements for next year have been announced.

Joseph Palmerston Gill-Martin, who sued Patrick McInerney for $100,000 for alienation of his wife's affections, obtained a verdict of $10,000.

Politicians who are said to have acquired valuable water rights in Suffolk County may make an offer to relieve the shortage in the Brooklyn water supply.

Several men, occupants of a Fire Department repair wagon, which crashed into a cable car on Lexington Avenue yesterday, were thrown out later and badly bruised.

Page 5.

The Supreme Court at Washington yesterday decided that the Buena Ventura, captured early in the Spanish war, was not a legal prize. The reverse was held in the cases of the Pedro and Guido.

William M. K. Olcott refused to affirm or deny a persistent rumor that he will conduct the defense of District Attorney Gardiner against the charges preferred by a City Club committee.

Page 7.

Commander E. P. Wood, who was in charge of the gunboat Petrel at the battle of Manila Bay, died at Washington yesterday.

Page 8.

The annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs will be begun at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday handed down indictments against the Board of Freeholders, a majority of the Hoboken Common Council, and Mayor Fagan.

The New York Presbytery yesterday renewed the discussion of the Warszawiak and McGiffert cases, and decided against further inquiry into the old troubles of the West Presbyterian Church.

Page 14.

Commander C. P. Howell of the steam engineering department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a survivor of the battleship Maine, was buried yesterday.

The joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the workings of the tax laws and suggest amendments is in session here.

Detectives are looking for Meyer Goldstein, formerly a bookkeeper employed by H. S. Kramer, a jeweler, who disappeared on Nov. 9, and whom Mr. Kramer accused of taking jewelry and cash to the amount of $20,000.

In a suit on trial before Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Peter J. Kiernan, an employing title layer, alleges that his business was ruined by a boycott ordered by the Tile, Grate, and Mantel Association of New York.

A general decline and alarming signs of demoralization marked the earlier hours in Wall Street yesterday. In the afternoon liquidation and an easing money market restored a more normal tone, and stocks recovered. The slump caused the failure of two Consolidated Exchange brokers.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 13.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

PUERTO RICO RECORDS ARRIVE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Loads of documents from Puerto Rico are arriving at the Congressional Library every time a transport comes from the island. About twenty big boxes came in to-day. All the old Spanish records, except those which are needed in the island, are sent to the library and stored away. None of the boxes have been opened, and none will be until the flood of records subsides.

Another immense stock of records, which occupy a big room, is the fruit of the recent removal of the Post Office Department to its new building. A number of ancient records were disinterred from the garrets where they had been stored and almost forgotten and sent to the library. The books, mostly old accounts, running back to the year 1785, are tightly packed together, and the distance from one end of the pile to the other is 100 feet. There are 12,000 volumes, according to Chief Clerk Alvord, and the consignment weighed twenty tons.

GATACRE'S HEAVY LOSSES

The Boers Assert that 672 Prisoners Were Captured.

THREE GUNS WERE ALSO TAKEN

Reported at Pretoria that Gen. Methuen Is Advancing and that Severe Fighting Is Expected.

PRETORIA, Dec. 11.—The Boers captured three British guns in the engagement with Gen. Gatacre's force at Stormberg.

Six hundred and seventy-two British prisoners were also taken.

Important news is expected from the Boer outposts in the direction of Modder River. There is a report that the British are advancing on the plain, and heavy fighting is anticipated. Gen. Prins Loo and Gen. Cronje command the Boer forces.

In the fighting at Modder River yesterday evening Gen. Cronje maintained his position and captured fifty British soldiers.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Later details regarding the disaster to Gen. Gatacre's column show that but for the magnificent work of the British artillery the disaster would have been far more extensive, as the incessant Boer shell fire in the midst of the repulsed infantry ultimately led to disorder, which only escaped developing into a rout through the batteries of artillery, occupying successive positions, covering the retreat, thus drawing a portion of the Boers' galling fire.

Apparently, the British were set an impossible task and were treacherously guided. After a trying march and being under arms sixteen hours, they attacked the wrong part of the Boer position, where the hill was impregnable, and the burghers were estimated to number 6,000 men, instead of 2,500, as the spies had reported.

There is little in the story to assuage the intense humiliation occasioned by the episode, which is almost an exact counterpart of the battle of Nicholson's Nek. The War Office is besieged with anxious relatives, and the successive editions of the newspapers were eagerly scanned. Men and women were equally persistent in pleading for information, but the authorities either do not possess any or have not published it up to the present.

Gen. Gatacre has not yet forwarded the promised additional message, and the censorship has prevented the correspondents from explaining his defeat. While it appears to be generally admitted that Gen. Gatacre is inclined to overwork his men, Lord Durham's charges of incompetency are considered as in rather bad taste. Until Gen. Gatacre has given his explanation it is felt that considerable allowance must be made for the extreme difficulty of getting intelligence in a country whose inhabitants are in strong sympathy with the enemy.

Stormberg is described as a stronger position than Laing's Nek. The only road winds through lofty hills, and flanking is impossible. Colesberg is also said to be in an almost impregnable position, and as no troops are available to reinforce the columns acting in those directions, it becomes evident that Gen. Gatacre's misfortune or error will delay the invasion of the Free State, perhaps, some weeks.

It is exceedingly probable that he will be compelled to retire on Queenstown and to wait for reinforcements, which can hardly reach him until Sir Charles Warren's division arrives at the Cape. The first detachments will sail Saturday next. Even if Gen. French is not compelled to retreat, he will be obliged to pause in his advance.

The Stormberg affair has caused the most depressing influence everywhere, not excepting the Stock Exchange, where consols were at the lowest price in many years, and South African securities slumped, not so much on account of the military reverse, which is retrievable, but owing to the profound apprehension as to its political effect. No great surprise would now be felt if Gen. Gatacre's reverse resulted in Cape Colony becoming aflame from end to end.

The afternoon newspapers, like the morning newspapers, withhold the apportionment of blame until they are further acquainted with the facts, and take the reverse philosophically.

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"The country's calm will again surprise the Continent. If the blow is more serious than it appears, neither the Crown nor the Ministry will be in danger of a single seditious, vilifying howl in the street. We have confidence in those who are fighting for us and their directors."

It now seems certain that the Seventh Division, which is being mobilized at Aldershot, will also be sent to South Africa.

The War Office has issued a notice that after Jan. 1 a deduction will be made from the pay of soldiers serving in South Africa—in the case of privates, four pence per day for wives and a penny for each child; in the case of Sergeants, eight pence for wives and two pence for each child. These sums have thus far been paid by the Government. The order indicates a belief that the campaign will be a long one.

It is announced from Cape Town that the Boers have succeeded in repairing the Leeuwfontein Bridge, between Stormberg and Burghersdorp, which the British destroyed on retiring.

Commandant Swanepol, who commanded the Boer forces at Stormberg, has been replaced by a Scotchman named Robertson.

PARIS DISCUSSES THE DISASTER.

Predicts Gravest Consequences from Gatacre's Defeat.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The news of Gen. Gatacre's reverse made an immense impression in Paris. But, although the afternoon papers predict the gravest consequences in the disaffected Dutch portion of Cape Colony, they cannot be accused of unseemly exultation over British misfortune.

Most of the journals see in the defeat an undoubted trap laid by Boers working in conjunction with Dutch traitors. The Journal des Debats epitomizes the general opinion, saying that Sir Alfred Milner has threatened in vain to overwhelm the disloyal Dutch with the thunderbolts of British wrath, and that even he must to-day realize that race sympathy is stronger than loyalty. It sees in the attitude of the Afrikanders "the inevitable result of the tactless language of the British press in referring to the war as a struggle between the British and Dutch for supremacy in South Africa."

The Temps says:

"The story of the ambush at Stormberg reads like a chapter from Fenimore Cooper's 'The Spy.' The situation resembles that of the American war of independence, when the colonists devoted themselves to deceiving, misleading, and ambushing the British Generals for love of their country, and with the assent of Washington."

DEFEAT GLADDENS THE GERMANS.

Berlin Crowds Rejoice Over the News of Gatacre's Reverse.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Gen. Gatacre's reverse at Stromberg was joyfully greeted on the streets of Berlin, but the newspapers, for the most part, are reticent on the subject.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which prints a long letter from a German in London, advising the public here against demonstrative Anglophobia, gives the news of the repulse without comment.

The Vossische Zeitung comments in a strain almost friendly, saying:

"After the soldierly virtues which the British have already shown in this war it may well be believed that Gen. Gatacre's troops fought as if on the parade ground."

The Neueste Nachrichten asks if it is against English custom to reconnoitre before attacking. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung is about the only paper this evening which is distinctly Anglophobe in its comment.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH AT COLENSO.

Parties of Boers Exchange Shots with the British.

FRERE CAMP, Natal, Dec. 11.—The British cavalry reconnoitred to-day abreast of Colenso and exchanged shots with parties of Boers who fell back across the river. The kopjes were observed to be thickly occupied by the enemy.

The railway bridge at Colenso has been completely destroyed. Two stone piers were blown up last night. The highway bridge is intact.

BRITISH LOSSES ARE 4,570.

Of This Number Since the War Began 566 Have Been Killed and 2,027 Wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—It is just two months since the Transvaal ultimatum was delivered. Nine engagements have been fought, and the British have lost 566 killed, 2,027 wounded, and 1,977 missing or prisoners.

SAYS GATACRE IS INCOMPETENT.

Lord Durham Alleges He Is Not Fit to Command.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—At a luncheon to-day Lord Durham, formerly a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, said that Gen. Gatacre had overworked his troops in the Soudan, and that he was not fit to have a command in South Africa. He also said he blamed the War Office for the disaster to the British forces in the attack on Stormberg, as the officials know the opinions of the officers who had served under Gen. Gatacre.

QUEEN VICTORIA SHOWS ANXIETY.

Sends Her Private Secretary for Details of the Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Queen has sent her private secretary, Sir Arthur Bigge, specially from Windsor Castle to glean full details at the War Office for her Majesty respecting Gen. Gatacre's reverse.

METHUEN SHELLS THE BOERS.

Lyddite Shells Explode with Terrific Force—Burghers Reply with Twelve Big Guns.

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Dec. 10.—The naval 4.7-inch gun again took up a position north of the camp, this afternoon, while the howitzer battery was posted southeast, on the left of the Boers. Both opened a hot fire with lyddite shells and shrapnel, to which the Boers sharply replied with a dozen guns, thus unmasking their position, which was the object of the British manoeuvre. After an hour's firing the Boer guns were silenced, the howitzers searched the trenches and then threw shell after shell upon the hills, the explosion of the lyddite causing the whole ground over an extensive area to rise in the air in dense, brown clouds. A Boer long gun was dismantled.

It now appears that the Boers intend that the next fight is to take place at Magersfontein. Apparently, Spytfontein is not defended, or the Boers are unwilling to unmask their position there, as the replies to the British artillery were all from guns at Magersfontein.

CONSUL MACRUM IS RELIEVED.

Hollis Sent by Hay from Lorenzo Marquez to Pretoria.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Hay has cabled United States Consul Stanley Hollis, at Lorenzo Marquez, Portuguese East Africa, directing him to proceed to Pretoria and take charge of the United States Consulate there upon the departure of Mr. Macrum.

This will obviate the necessity of accepting the service of Mr. Attorbury, who had been designated by Mr. Macrum to take his place. Mr. Hollis will serve as Consul at Pretoria only until the arrival there of Mr. Adelbert Hay.

IRISHMEN CHEER FOR KRUEGER.

Dublin's Lord Mayor Denounces the Transvaal War.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Daniel Tallon, presided at a meeting of the corporation to-day, called to protest against the Transvaal war. The Clerk declared that there was no quorum, but the Lord Mayor insisted on making a statement in which he declared that the war was "wanton and unprovoked aggression, undertaken by Mr. Chamberlain and capitalists against a handful of farmers." He further declared that America was "opposed to this iniquitous war."

In the meantime the members present shouted "No quorum!" and "Order!" and the tumult in the galleries drowned all the speeches. Eventually, the Lord Mayor left the chair, with the galleries cheering for President Kruger. No attempt was made to adopt the previously prepared resolution against the war.

AMERICANS DETAINED AS SPIES.

Two Commercial Travelers Say They Were Arrested in Ireland.

BELFAST, Dec. 11.—Two American commercial travelers who have arrived here say they were detained at Queenstown on suspicion of being Boer spies. They add that the United States Consul obtained their release and that he is making an inquiry into the matter.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—The United States Consul here, in reply to a query regarding the charge made by two American commercial travelers at Belfast that they had been detained at Queenstown on suspicion of being Boer spies, said he was not aware of any such detention.

Whisky Costly in Ladysmith.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Dec. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from the Boer laager near Ladysmith: "Several Kaffir runners from Ladysmith to Estcourt have been captured. They received from £15 to £40 for the trip. The intercepted messages show that men and horses in Ladysmith are now on half rations, that whisky is £1 a bottle, and that beer is exhausted."

List of Prisoners Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Upon the application of the South African republics, through the medium of the Netherlands Government, the British Government has consented to supply the Boers with lists of the Boer prisoners held by the British, and with other proper information as to their condition. The British Government has intimated in addition that it expects that the Boer Government will reciprocate when called upon in kind.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Executive Committee Is to Meet in Washington To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Republican League will be held here to-morrow. After the adjournment of the league meeting an assembly of Southern Republicans is to be called. There are in the city now a great many Republicans from every Southern State. The object in calling the assembly is to indorse Senator J. C. Pritchard of North Carolina for Vice President of the United States.

Letters have been received from prominent league men in all sections of the South expressing sympathy with the movement, and confidence is felt that the entire Southern delegation can be depended on to support Senator Pritchard for the next National convention.

Vice President Roscoe Mitchell of the National League is reported as announcing that Pension Commissioner Evans has given an interview declaring that he will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Commissioner Evans says he has not heard of this interview himself yet. It is assumed by the promoters of the Pritchard movement that the reported interview clears the field of all Southern competition.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago.
"Pennsylvania Limited." Every convenience; every luxury; many surprises in elegance. Leaves New York 9:55 A. M., arrives Chicago 9:00 A. M. —Adv.

Good Track, Good Trains, Good Time.
In each of these the New York Central is not surpassed, as thousands will attest.—Adv.

REPORT OF GOV. OTERO.

Pleads for Statehood for New Mexico, and Gives a Resume of Religious Progress There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—One of the most interesting features of the report of Gov. Miguel A. Otero of New Mexico, which was made public to-day by the Secretary of the Interior, is the part relating to religious affairs in the Territory. Gov. Otero says that there are only two Jewish places of worship in New Mexico, one of which is at Albuquerque and the other at Las Vegas. There are only four churches of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

"The Mormons," says Gov. Otero, "have a few settlements in New Mexico; but these they have exclusively to themselves, and they are pretty generally on the northwestern borders of the Territory. There are freethinkers, Unitarians, and Universalists scattered through the various towns, but none of these have any organized societies."

The Catholics had the field to themselves for a long time, and the first Protestant church to enter New Mexico was the Baptist. The Rev. Samuel Gorman of that Church arrived in the Territory in 1850, and in 1851 the Methodists and Presbyterians came. In 1863 the first Episcopal services ever held in the Territory were held at Santa Fé. It was not until 1881 that the Congregationalists built a church. Other denominations have come in since.

Gov. Otero pleads for Statehood. He gives the population as 260,500, excluding Indians, who number 25,320. The Territory contains nearly 79,000,000 acres, of which 24,000,000 comprise land grants, Indian and military reservations, railroad grants, and Government entries. The assessed value for taxation is more than $40,000,000. The improved system of irrigation on which the Territory has to depend for the multiplication of its land area is developing rapidly.

NEW GRAVES FOR MAINE DEAD.

Plot Selected in Arlington Cemetery for Final Resting Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen has selected a plot in Arlington Cemetery, and on a knoll not far from the section in which the soldiers who died in Cuba and Puerto Rico were buried, as the place of burial for the victims of the Maine explosion. The site is easily accessible from the main road to the cemetery and not far from the dead buried during the war of the rebellion.

Arrangements will be made to mark the event with appropriate and impressive ceremonies.

TEACHERS AND SHORT SKIRTS.

Louisville Order Against Them Causes Comment in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—An order issued by the Board of Education of Louisville, Ky., has created a great deal of comment in Cincinnati. The order prohibits all teachers from wearing short skirts while on duty. It probably emanated from a desire to prevent the example being set before pupils. Of course "rainy day" skirts are included in the order. These reach to the shoe tops, and in no place have they become so much the fad as in Cincinnati. Numbers of teachers wear them, and if Cincinnati should follow in the wake of Louisville the order would create quite a sensation.

Superintendent of Schools Boone was asked this morning if he intended to take any action in the matter. "I have heard about the Louisville order," he said with a smile. "Will Cincinnati follow suit?" was asked. "Not so far as I am concerned," Mr. Boone replied. "I shall not attempt to tell my teachers what sort of skirts to wear. I do not consider it any of my business. They can use their own discretion. I am sure they will exercise it properly."

SCARLETINA AT WELLESLEY.

Only Two Mild Cases, but the Term Is to Close Earlier in Consequence.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Last week two slight cases of the scarletina prevalent in the vicinity of Wellesley were found among the students of Wellesley College, and, although the patients were at once isolated and every precaution taken, it was decided by the college authorities that the term should be brought to a close on Wednesday of this week, the earliest convenient date, to prevent the possible outbreak of other cases. This action sets the beginning of the Christmas holidays a week ahead of the appointed time, and the Winter term will begin a week in advance—Jan. 4 instead of Jan. 11.

Several anticipated events are cut off by this unexpected closing of the college, notably the Christmas vesper service appointed for next Saturday evening, the sale of dolls for the college settlement, and a number of lectures and club meetings; but the students as a whole will welcome the earlier recess, the Autumn term being the longest and hardest in the year.

IRON IMPORTS TO BE LARGE.

Two Hundred Vessels Will Be Needed to Take Ore to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Vessels chartered and other preparatory signs of activity at this port indicate that the year 1900 will be one of unusually large imports of iron ore. It is said that 200 vessels will be required to load cargoes of iron and copper destined for Philadelphia from Cuba and the European ports. The ore beds in the lake regions and other mineral territory in the United States are said to be totally inadequate to meet the demand for manufactured iron and steel products in the coming year. It is reported that 200,000 tons of iron ore have been engaged for shipment to this city from Spanish and other Mediterranean ports alone. A large amount of these shipments, it is believed, are destined for the Carnegie Steel Company.

There has been a revival of the Cuban ore trade since the close of hostilities in the island, as indicated by a number of recent shipments from the mines at Juragua. In addition to ore shipments, there are other indications of a year of increased activity at the Port of Philadelphia. In anticipation of some of the expected activity the Pennsylvania Railroad is making important extensions at Greenwich Point for increased wharfage facilities.

Stamford's Oldest Man Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—Stamford's oldest man died this morning, after an illness of eight months' duration. He was James St. John, and was one of the most familiar figures in town. He was born in 1805, and was ninety-four years and nine months old. He was born during Thomas Jefferson's Administration, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He could recall occurrences of the war of 1812 and had lost none of his faculties in old age.

Mrs. Rhinelander to be Buried To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 11.—The body of the late Mrs. Frederick W. Rhinelander, who died in Washington Friday, arrived this evening for interment. The committal service was performed by Bishop Satterlee of Washington, who accompanied the remains from New York. The body was placed in the receiving vault until to-morrow, when the interment will occur.

Belgian Electoral Bill a Law.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11.—The new Electoral bill, giving proportional representation, passed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Catholic Party will be unable to elect more than seven Deputies in Brussels, instead of eighteen as heretofore. The Liberals assert that they will have a majority in the elections next June.

A Splendid Revelation.
The through train service of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati.—Adv.

YOUNG'S MEN IN DISTRESS

His Infantry, Shoeless, Marches in Pursuit of Aguinaldo.

FORCE REDUCED BY SICKNESS

One-third of the Troops Are Incapacitated—Filipinos Drive American Prisoners with Bayonets.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—Dispatches dated Concepcion, Dec. 2, from a correspondent with the detachment pursuing Aguinaldo have just reached Manila by messenger.

The military wires on all lines to the northward are continually cut by the natives or are crowded with Government business when working.

According to these advices, Gen. Young was at Condon Nov. 29, having three troops of the Third Cavalry, Cunningham's scouts, and Major March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry. The nominal strength of his command had been reduced one-third by sickness. The horses were worn out and handicapped by lack of shoes. The infantry, after a march of a hundred miles from San Jacinto, were shoeless, and all were living on the country. The troops had no ammunition except what they carried in their belts.

Gen. Young, having then been without communication with Gen. Lawton for ten days, and not knowing the disposition of the other troops or whether support was being sent forward, resolved to keep moving.

Having received information that the insurgent General Tino, with a thousand men, was somewhere to the north, and that Aguinaldo, with Gen. Pilar, 5 women, and 400 soldiers of his faithful Bulacan Battalion, was in the mountains to the east, Gen. Young decided, on Nov. 30, to divide his force. He proceeded toward Vigan, hoping to attack Gen. Tino, with his handful of men, and to prevent him from joining Aguinaldo. Major March, with his battalion, and Cunningham's scouts started over the mountains toward Cervantes after Aguinaldo, who was reported to have been there on Nov. 29. This column marched for thirteen hours without food.

The dispatches go on to say:

"The Americans found that the insurgents had impressed the Igorrotes, compelling them to dig trenches and to construct pitfalls along the trails, which were fearful traveling at the best. One stream had to be forded twelve times in the course of a mile. These inoffensive, stupid creatures, usually pictured as bloodthirsty savages, cheerfully turned to undo their own work, and actually went foraging for the Americans.

"The Ilocos region is the richest the Americans have entered in the northern campaign. The people are prosperous, intelligent, and more than half civilized. They have excellent houses and carry on flourishing industries. Many of them are evidently rich. Several towns received the troops with bands and the ringing of church bells. Cattle were killed and houses were opened to the troops.

"How much of this display was sincere and how much due to a desire to propitiate the conquerors, would be hard to say. There were evidences that similar hospitality had been extended to Aguinaldo. The people described him as cheerful, hugging the hope of salvation through American politics, and everywhere trying to retain support by proclaiming, with seeming sincerity, that the United States Congress would certainly recognize the independence of the Philippine Republic in December.

"Many of the natives exhibited notes from Lieut. Gillmore and other American prisoners, in which the recipients were commended to the Americans on the score of kindness shown to the writers.

"There are twenty-seven Americans with Lieut. Gillmore. Another party of fourteen were taken through Cervantes a week ahead of Gen. Young. They were ragged and dirty, and the natives say some of them were urged forward at the point of the bayonet."

GRANT'S FORCES HOLD SUBIG.

Marines Take Possession of Navy Yard at Olongapo—Enemy Flees Before Advancing Americans.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—The advance guard of Gen. Grant's command, under Major Spence, arrived at Olangapo, Subig Bay, during the night of Saturday, Dec. 9, which place was occupied with little resistance, the enemy fleeing.

Major Spence had an arduous march over the mountain trails from Dinalupihan.

Yesterday morning the Baltimore and Oregon and a chartered transport arrived at Olangapo from Manila. The navy was disappointed to find the army in possession of the place, which they had hoped to capture. A detachment of marines under Lieut. Myers occupied the navy yard at Olangapo, and will hold and occupy it as a naval station. The yard consists of seven new large buildings and some repairing and machinery shops, all damaged by the bombardment of Sept. 23.

During the morning of Dec. 10 the navy transported Major Spence's command from Olangapo to the town of Subig, five miles distant. The enemy was seen deserting Subig as the troops landed, and the latter occupied it without resistance. They found the place abandoned by the retreating enemy, who fired a few shots. The Americans deployed to the right and left of the town and killed one of the enemy.

Gen. Grant and the balance of his command arrived at Olangapo yesterday afternoon. He will proceed to-day to Subig and join Major Spence. Gen. Grant moves north along the coast and will effect a juncture with the Twenty-fifth Infantry, under Col. Andrew S. Burt, who was reported eight miles from Iba Dec. 7.

The enemy encountered in Gen. Grant's advance fled to the mountains and scattered. The towns occupied on the advance are not being garrisoned. No casualties are reported in his command.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Watson, telling of the part played by the navy in the occupation of Subig Bay:

"Manila, Dec. 11.

"On the morning of the 9th, about 11 o'clock, I received a telegram from Schwan, asking for MacArthur, our co-operation with Grant's forces scattered toward Olangapo, Subig Bay. I suspended the Charleston court of inquiry and started the same evening for Subig with the Baltimore, the Oregon, and a company of marines from the barracks. We arrived at daylight on the 10th, with landing parties organized. Found Major Spence in possession of Olangapo, having arrived at dark on the 9th. Relieved the army forces with 100 marines, Myers commanding. Transported the army detachment to Subig. The town was abandoned on our arrival. Grant arrived in the afternoon. We left the Oregon, the Gardoqui, and the Mindora, and returned to Cavite on the 11th. The Olongapo Navy Yard manchinery is in fair condition, the shops damaged only by the previous attack."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Gen. Otis cables to the War Department the following casualties:

Wounded in action at Massing, Luzon, Nov. 24, Third Infantry, L. Stone, A, thigh, moderate; at Novaliches, Luzon, Nov. 21, Sixteenth Infantry, William W. Tinch, K, thigh, slight; at San Mateo, Luzon, Nov. 22, Sixteenth Infantry, Lewis A. Wilkes, A, wrist, slight; John Rogers, C, back, severe; at Jaro, Panay, Nov. 21, Twenty-sixth Infantry, John Quigley, A, thigh, severe; at Illaya and Pavia, Panay, Nov. 21, Eighteenth Infantry, Robert B. Calvert, Second Lieutenant, chest, slight; Robert C. Brooking, B, thigh, slight; John Eager, B, leg, slight; Edward E. Lockhart, C, scalp, slight; Henry Barrett, First Sergeant, leg, slight. Killed in action near Balinag, Luzon, Dec. 4, Third Infantry, Patrick J. Sullivan, C.

Tuberculosis, at Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 13, First North Dakota Infantry, Leslie R. Waterman, Quartermaster's Department; Dec. 7, George F. Davidson, civilian employe, drowned in Pasig River, body identified Dec. 8; Sept. 11, Fourth Infantry, James Pattie, G, accidentally drowned in attempting to board launch at San Isidro; Nov. 12, Fourth Cavalry, James E. Thompson, Sergeant, C, bathing in Mariwuin, a river at Pasig, Luzon; Dec. 3, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Henry M. Heatherly, F, variola, at Tarlac; Nov. 26, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Ewen M. Smith, M, Cebu; Oct. 9, Twenty-third Infantry, Robert E. Walsh, A, acute dysentery; Nov. 22, Sixth Infantry, Thomas A. Helde, D, malaria; Nov. 23, Fourth Cavalry, Michael Sullivan, Farrier, A; Nov. 24, Peter P. Griewatz, D; Dec. 3, Burt Henneger, K; Dec. 1, Third Cavalry, Charles Brannigan, E, gunshot wounds in action; Nov. 30, Sixth Infantry, Paul Rink, L, accidental, by comrade; Nov. 27, Sixth Infantry, James Steele, K, suicide; Dec. 2, Thirty-fifth Infantry, George Monagag, C, diarrhea; Dec. 2, Fourteenth Infantry, Joseph F. Williams, K, erysipelas; Dec. 6, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Harold J. Griffith, G, colitis; Dec. 11, Thirty-sixth Infantry, Raymond Grell, I, tricuspid insufficiency; Dec. 3, Twenty-third Infantry, Thomas J. Murray, Sergeant, A, dysentery; Dec. 7, Twelfth Infantry, Harry Gleason, F; Sixth Infantry, William Sherrell, K, typhoid; Dec. 3, Twenty-sixth Infantry, James E. Arlington, H, anaemia; Dec. 2, Twenty-first Infantry, George Sanford, I, nephritis; Dec. 9, Twenty-second Infantry, George Edward H. Biller, H, cause not reported; Nov. 28, Twenty-second Infantry, Herbert G. Hoor, K; Dec. 2, James Rogers, K.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Adjutant General received a telegram to-day saying that the troop ship Meade, carrying the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, Col. Murray commanding, arrived at Aden, at the southern extremity of the Red Sea, this morning in good condition. He also received word that the transport Logan, carrying the Forty-first Infantry Volunteers, Col. Richmond commanding, arrived at Port Said, the entrance to the Suez Canal, yesterday afternoon, with all well on board. These two regiments are on their way to the Philippines.

Gen. Otis reports to the War Department the arrival at Manila of the transports Conemaugh and Leelanaw with 5 officers, 16 enlisted men, 78 civilians, and 492 horses.

The Nashville sailed to-day from Colombo for Singapore.

The New Orleans Loses Two Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The New Orleans arrived at Singapore yesterday, three days behind the Brooklyn, en route for Manila. The little cruiser lost fully two days to the Brooklyn on the run across to Singapore from Colombo. Both vessels are due at Manila in about a week.

The Opening of Philippine Ports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Root to-day said that he had sent no directions to Gen. Otis to open up the ports in the Philippines. The matter was in the discretion of Gen. Otis, however, and the War Department earnestly hoped that the day would not be far distant when all of the ports could be safely opened.

HOBART STUDENTS ARRESTED.

Six Juniors Charged with Taking Signs Belonging to Merchants.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Six members of the junior class of Hobart College have been arrested on the charge of petit larceny.

On Friday night the class held a smoker, and several of them, it is alleged, while on their way home, helped themselves to signs belonging to merchants. Three members of the class have been threatened with suspension by the dean of the college.

The entire freshman class was threatened with suspension if they carried out the old college custom on Sunday night of raising a banner as a sign of their meeting. The banner was not raised, but there appears yet to be trouble ahead.

One sophomore had his shoulder broken in a class fight.

WOMAN DEFENDS HER FORTUNE.

Sarah Adams of Norwalk, Conn., Attacked by Brother in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 11.—Proceedings are in progress in the Norwalk Probate Court for the appointment of a conservator over Sarah Adams, aged fifty-five years, a wealthy resident of this city, the petitioners representing that she is of unsound mind.

The petition is made by John E. Adams of Middletown and Charles E. Adams of Greenwich, brothers of the defendant. Ex-Congressman Levi Warner of Norwalk, a brother-in-law, is also interested with the petitioners in the case.

Miss Adams is a member of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is prominent throughout the State. The petitioners have introduced evidence to show that the defendant is laboring under mental delusions regarding several matters. The defendant says she will spend her entire fortune as well as summon the entire town as witnesses in her behalf.

POPE GRANTS A PRIVILEGE.

Says an Unusual Mass May Be Celebrated at Midnight Dec. 31.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mgr. Martinelli has just received from Rome a document in which the Pope grants to the Catholics of the world an unusual privilege in connection with the celebration of the year 1900. It concludes as follows:

"Therefore, in order that the year 1900, which is about to begin, and which, it is to be devoutly hoped, will usher in a far more happy century, may, by the aid of God, and of His only begotten Son, our Saviour, have an auspicious opening and may close after a prosperous course, this Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., graciously grants that, on the 31st of December, both of the year which is now ending and of the year to begin, at midnight, in churches and chapels where the most holy eucharist is kept, according to the prudent judgment of the ordinary, the most august sacrament may be exposed for adoration; and he grants also the perm

she gave the name of Mary A. Melando in a low voice that trembled with nervousness.

"Where do you live?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"In Bayonne."

"Your father is Christopher Melando?"

"Yes."

"And he was employed for twenty years by C. B. Reynolds & Co?"

"He was."

"And when you went to work for a living you also went into that factory?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How long did you work there?"

"Nearly four years."

"Did you meet the defendant there?"

"I did."

"When he went from that factory where did he go?"

"To Hermann & Co. in Newark."

"Did he take a number of employes of the firm with him?"

"Yes."

"Did he take you?"

"He did."

"Whom else did he take?"

"Robert A. Zeller, Martin Mitchell, and Frederick Kuhl."

"Has Kuhl a blonde beard?"

"He has." [Miss Miller, the saleswoman in Hartdegen & Co.'s store in Newark, swore at the Coroner's inquest that a man with a blonde beard bought the silver bottle holder from her.]

ELEVEN YEARS WITH MOLINEUX.

"How long have you been employed with Molineux altogether?"

"About eleven years."

"How long ago did you quit the employment of Morris Hermann & Co.?"

"About two years ago."

"What were your duties there?"

"I was forewoman in the paris green department."

Mr. Osborne here handed the witness exhibits E, D, and G. They are letters to patent medicine firms written in the names of Cornish and Barnet and on blue-tinted paper with three crescents entwined as a crest. He asked her if she had ever seen such paper and she said she had.

"Where did you see it?"

"In Mr. Molineux's room."

"In what part of the room?"

"In the sideboard drawer."

The witness appeared greatly frightened at this point. Molineux leaned forward in his chair, and resting his face on his folded hands regarded her narrowly. While the jurors were looking at the exhibits she glanced at her former employer and it was apparently only by a strong effort of the will that she kept back her tears. Molineux was pale, but he smiled from time to time and his smile seemed to reassure the witness.

"How long has he had that room in the factory?" went on Mr. Osborne.

"For five years."

"In what month did you first see this paper?"

"In August, 1898."

"You don't mean that identical paper, do you?" put in the Recorder.

"No, paper similar to that," said the witness.

"Did you ever see it again?" continued Mr. Osborne.

"Yes, in October, 1898."

"About how much of the paper did you see in the sideboard in October?"

"About half a dozen sheets."

"Did you take any of it?"

"Yes, three sheets."

"What did you do with it?"

"I wrote a letter on one sheet to Peter Wilson of Trenton."

LOST THE OTHER SHEET.

"What did you do with the rest?"

"I lost it. I don't know what became of it."

"When did you lose it?"

"About Christmas, 1898."

"Didn't you lose it about the time you first heard of this case?"

"No, I did not."

"Did you come to New York as a willing witness?" said Mr. Osborne, starting on another tack in order to calm the witness, who was very nervous.

"I did not want to come," was the frank answer.

"Did you ever see Mr. Weeks before?"

"Yes, I went to his office in January, 1898. He sent for me."

"Did you see Mr. Molineux there?"

"Yes."

"Did Mr. Weeks talk to you about a lawyer in Newark?"

"Yes."

"What lawyer was that?"

"William R. Guild."

"At whose request did you go there?"

"At the request of Detective Glori."

"Have you been in the habit of visiting the office of Mr. Guild every week since Molineux was arrested?"

"Yes."

"Did you call every Friday?"

"Friday or Saturday."

"Did Mr. Guild tell you to stay in Newark?"

"He did not," said the witness with emphasis.

"I ask you if you did not receive a check each week from Mr. Guild when you called?"

Mr. Weeks interposed an objection and was sustained by the Court. The witness looked relieved.

"I show you a paper, this check," said Mr. Osborne, waving it in the air. "Did you not receive it from Mr. Guild? Is it not one of a number that you received?"

There was another objection by Mr. Weeks, which was sustained, and the question was not answered. Mr. Osborne then turned the girl over to Mr. Weeks for cross-examination.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

"Was it subsequent to the time you left Hermann & Co.'s employ that you saw this blue paper?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"It was."

"Did you ever see any paper like this before you saw it in October and August, 1898?"

"Never."

"Are you sure?"

"I am."

"And you are positive that this is the kind of paper you saw?"

"I am positive."

The witness then reiterated that she took three sheets of the six that were in the drawer. She said she counted what was there and took half. She used only one sheet in her correspondence, and she also used the same kind of envelope.

"When did you last see Fred Kuhl?" asked Mr. Weeks, coming back to the other subject of the direct examination.

"About eight months ago."

"What was his position in the factory?"

"Laborer."

"In the color department?"

"Yes."

"Were his hands all stained?"

"They were."

"Has he a light beard?"

"His beard was blonde once, but it is turning gray."

"Is it as gray as the foreman's beard?" asked Mr. Weeks, pointing to Juror Martin, whose beard is almost white.

"Not quite. It is about the color of the foreman's mustache."

"How do you fix the date as October when you last saw this paper?"

"I don't know how I fix it, but I am sure it was that time."

"Were you ever in the factory after October, 1898?" asked Mr. Osborne on redirect examination.

"Yes, twice."

"When?"

"In January and February, 1899."

"Whom did you see there at those times?"

"Mr. Molineux."

"About what time in February was it?"

"I think it was on the day before Mr. Molineux was arrested."

"Did you go there to see him?"

"Yes."

"What did you talk about?"

"I haven't the slightest recollection."

"What day in January was it that you were in Mr. Weeks's office?"

"I cannot remember."

"Whom did Mr. Weeks send after you in January?"

"Robert Zeller."

"Has he not been in the employ of Molineux for years?"

"He has."

RECORDER TAKES THE WITNESS.

"I have not been able to find the witness Zeller," Mr. Osborne announced, and Mr. Weeks made a vigorous objection, asking the Court to instruct the District Attorney to "act with some decency and fairness to the defendant." This remark called forth another wrangle and then the Recorder took a hand. Slowly he turned toward the witness, and in the mildest and most persuasive tone, said: "You can go home now, but before you leave the stand I want to ask you a few questions."

The Recorder started easily by asking the frightened woman if she recognized the paper and how. She said she remembered the color and the crescents, and that she was attracted by it because she thought it pretty. She told again about seeing it in the sideboard drawer and said she was in the habit of opening these drawers to look for magazines to read.

"You have not been engaged in any business since you left the factory two years ago?"

"No," with downcast eyes.

"You have not received pay from any one in that time?"

"No," softly.

"Did you ever tell the defendant that you had taken that paper?"

"No."

"Did you ever tell any one?"

"I never did."

"Turn your chair this way," said the Recorder. "Your name is Mary, is it not? Yes? Well, now, Mary, tell me, is your father living?"

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"Yes."

"And your mother?"

"Yes."

"Did you go to school in Bayonne?"

"Yes."

"To what school?"

"No. 5, in the Fifth Ward."

"And you went to church, did you not, Mary?"

"Yes."

"What church was it?"

"St. Mary's Catholic."

"Did you belong to any sodality or society there?"

"No." replied the woman, her head drooping.

"Now, Mary, you know that you are expected to tell the truth, don't you?"

"Yes, Mr. Goff, I do."

"And you will tell it, I know, will you not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"All that you have told is the truth, is it not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You knew the defendant?"

"Yes."

"He has treated you kindly, has he not?"

"Yes, Sir."

"That wouldn't keep you from telling the truth, would it, Mary?"

"No, Sir, it wouldn't."

WOMAN PLEADS FORGETFULNESS.

"Now try to remember who it was that spoke to you about this paper."

"I can't remember," pleaded the woman, trying to raise her eyes so as to get a glance at Molineux.

"Now, look at me, Mary," said the Recorder, detecting the vagrant glance. "Now we will see. You don't feel excited, do you?"

"No, Sir."

"Now, tell us who spoke to you about the paper."

The witness did not answer. She looked at the Recorder as if charmed, and she struggled to keep back the tears that seemed near the surface. Three times the Recorder asked the question in such a low tone that none except those very close to him could hear.

"Look at that gentleman sitting at the table with the glasses on," pointing to Mr. Carvalho. "Did he speak to you about it?"

"No, Sir."

"Look at the other gentleman, Mr. Battle. Did he speak to you about the paper?"

"No, Sir."

"Was it this gentleman?" pointing to Col. Beard, the stenographer.

"No, Sir."

"Now, if you know who did not speak to you about it, how is it that you cannot remember who did?"

"Oh, I don't know!" half sobbed the unhappy woman. "I don't know!"

The Recorder went on, more gently than ever: "You are a good girl, are you not, Mary?"

"I have always tried to be," said the woman, bursting into tears and sobbing violently.

"Don't be afraid, Mary," went on the Recorder, pressing his advantage. "No one here will hurt you. You will be treated with the greatest kindness."

The courtroom was as still as a tomb. The jurors and spectators leaned forward, straining to hear the questions and answers. Miss Melando's frame shook with the force of her sobbing. The white-haired Recorder seemed as if coaxing a petted and spoiled child.

"You have nothing to secrete, have you, Mary?" he went on, as the woman wiped her eyes.

"No, Sir; nothing."

"There is nothing that you would rather not have known?"

"No, Sir; no, Sir; nothing at all."

MR. WEEKS SPOKE TO HER.

"Now tell us who spoke to you about that paper?"

"Mr. Weeks. Mr. Weeks spoke to me about it," she said, with a great sigh of relief. Mr. Weeks leaned forward in his chair. His face did not change, and a look from the Court stopped a word that started from his lips.

"When did he speak to you about it?"

"In January."

"Where?"

"In his office."

"I can't hear the witness, your Honor," put in Mr. Weeks, who seemingly could no longer control himself. The witness tried to look up, but the Recorder caught her eye and went on:

"Don't mind what any one says," he said. "Those lawyers talk to one another and to the stenographer. They are not talking to you. Look at me." There was no tone of command in this. It was like a plea.

Recorder Goff had gained his point, and to relieve the tension he went back to the date of the taking of the paper by the witness.

"Now, you say you went to the office of Hermann & Co. in February. Was Mr. Molineux there?"

"Yes."

"Did you see Molineux in his room?"

"Yes."

"At that time had you read anything in the newspapers about this case?"

"Yes."

"Now, how did you come to go to Mr. Weeks's office?"

"I went of my own accord."

"Why, did you not tell us that Zeller sent for you?"

"Oh, yes," said the witness, frightened again to the verge of collapse. "I was mistaken. Indeed I was."

"That is all right," said the Recorder, soothingly. "I understand that. Any one is likely to be mistaken. Was the message Zeller sent verbal or written?"

"It was a note."

"Did you go to Mr. Weeks's office the same day?"

"Yes."

"Now, how did you come to visit the factory in February?"

"I went of my own accord."

"Had you received any letters about that time?"

"No, Sir."

"Now, why did you go to the factory?"

"I went to see Mr. Molineux; he was a friend of mine" said the woman, sobbing again.

"But you must have had some reason for going?"

"No, I had none."

WENT TO SEE MOLINEUX.

"Why did you go in January?"

"Just to see Mr. Molineux. I was out shopping, and just dropped in, as I had done on occasions before."

"Did you see him when you went into the factory?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He sent word that he would like to see me, and I went to his room."

"What did he want to see you about?"

"Nothing in particular."

"How long was this before you went to Mr. Week's office?"

"About a week or ten days."

"At the time you visited him you knew that he was mixed up in this case?"

"Yes."

"And your visit was one of sympathy, was it not, Mary?"

"Yes, Sir, sympathy. It meant nothing in particular, I assure you."

"Did you tell him you were sorry for him?"

"Yes, Sir, something like that."

"What did he say?"

"I cannot remember. I think he said something to the effect that he was not worrying."

Mr. Weeks interrupted again with the statement that he could not hear, and the Recorder told the witness to pay no attention to interruptions.

"Did you go to the drawer of the sideboard on that day in January?"

"No, Sir."

"Was there any talk that day about your taking the paper?"

"No, Sir."

"Don't you remember reading in the newspapers about some blue paper with entwined crescents connected with the case?"

"Not at that time."

"Did you ever get any letters from Mr. Molineux?"

"Yes. I received some two or three years ago."

"Have you them now?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you ever show any of Molineux's letters to any one?"

A MYSTERIOUS QUESTION.

Nothing connected with this question was brought out on the direct examination, and what the Recorder was driving at was a mystery. The import of the question was not explained.

"I do not remember that I did," answered the witness.

"Now, think again, Mary," said the Recorder. "You have girl confidants, have you not? Did you ever show them any of the defendant's letters?"

"Only an order for a dress."

"I did not mean that," said the Recorder, whose influence over the witness seemed to be waning. "Will you swear that you did not show the letters to any one?"

"No, and I will not swear that I did," said the woman, more boldly.

"Did you ever go to the factory after February?"

"No, Sir."

"At the time of your last visit in February did you speak to him about the case. Did you speak of your visit to Mr. Weeks?"

"No, Sir. Not a word."

"Who was it that you showed the order from Molineux to?"

"To Mrs. Steele of 275 Wayne Street, Jersey City."

The witness explained that this was in October, 1898, and that she had carried the order in her pocketbook since the March preceding.

"You kept the order as a kind of keepsake?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What did you do with it?"

"I burned it."

"Where?"

"In Mrs. Steele's house."

"Why should you have done that when you had kept it so long as a memento?"

"It was of no further use to me. I wanted to burn up a lot of papers and cards."

"I suppose you want to go home now, Mary?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, you can go."

The witness left the stand with faltering steps and bowed head. She did not look up once in her long walk to the door. It is understood that Mr. Weeks may call her again as a witness for the defense.

The jury made a request that the testimony of the witness be read. A number of jurors said that they had not heard it, and the balance of the morning session was taken up in reading the questioning of the Recorder and the answers.

TESTIMONY OF THE EXPERT.

Mr. Weeks opened the afternoon session by admitting the authenticity of a number of letters, and photographs of them were passed to the jury. Expert Kinsley was told to look them over, and when he had done so he swore in answer to a question by Mr. Osborne that in all his experience he had never seen anyone write the word "oblige" as it appeared in these admitted letters. The Burns letter, one of the admitted writings, was then handed to the expert and to the jury, along with the following:

Gentlemen.

Please find inclosed $1 for which send Dr. Parler's Marriage Guide, and oblige.

H. C. BARNET
Box 217
257 West 42 Street, New York City.

Dear Sir

Please send book and greatly oblige

H. C. BARNET,
Box 217
257 West 42 Street, New York City.

Mr. Osborne said that he wanted the exhibits to go in for style as to wording, in comparison with the Burns letter, as well as for handwriting. He referred to the punctuation, and Mr. Weeks protested that he had not fairly stated the case.

"I desire the Court to tell the District Attorney that it is his business to be honest," said Mr. Weeks.

"Oh, you don't mean that," said Mr. Osborne.

"I do mean it," said Mr. Weeks hotly.

Mr. Kinsley then made his comparisons, drawing the word "oblige" on sheets of white paper tacked against a blackboard. He said there were differences in the various letters, but that in his opinion it was not possible that they could have been written by any other than the defendant. "I was convinced of this in my own mind beyond the shadow of a doubt before I made my report," said Mr. Kinsley.

Mr. Kinsley made the same technical comparison of the word "find" as it appeared in the various letters and made the same statement regarding it. He was still on the stand when the session closed.

Mr. Osborne said in answer to a question from Mr. Weeks that he knew of no other interpolated testimony that he would introduce for the case. He said his examination of Mr. Kinsley would take at least all of the morning session to-day.

MR. GUILD AND MARY MELANDO.

Newark Lawyer Says He Advised Her as to Her Legal Rights.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—William B. Guild, the Newark lawyer referred to by Mamie Melando in her testimony in the Molineux case to-day, is one of the leading lawyers of this city and is a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. When seen this afternoon he said:

"My relations with Mamie Melando, to which she referred, were those of counsel and client. She came to me to ascertain what her rights were. What she wanted to know was whether or not, in case she did not desire to go to New York to testify in the Molineux case, she could be made to go. I told her that while she remained in New Jersey she would have power that could get her out of it to testify in New York. She paid me a fee and I acted as her counsel. I did not mix in the case at all, but simply told the girl her rights under the statutes.

"I will say that the way the girl was gotten into New York was a disgrace, and the District Attorney's men in New York ought to be ashamed of the means they had the detectives follow. Still, if she read the papers after Molineux's arrest she must have known she was wanted as a witness. I told her what her situation was and she's a pretty bright girl. There's no reason why she should have been warned by a local detective that she was wanted, as if it has been reported she was, for there wasn't any need for her to be posted if she took my advice."

CHILD BETRAYS A BIGAMIST.

Little One's Curiosity Led to George W. Hewitt's Imprisonment.

The curiosity of one of his children to learn "how many mammas" she was going to have led to the imprisonment yesterday of George W. Hewitt, a Brooklyn resident, for bigamy. He was sentenced to one year in Sing Sing Prison by Justice Aspinall in the Kings County Court.

Hewitt has had four wives. His first died after the birth of her third child. He was divorced from his second wife and separated from his third.

Hewitt moved to Brooklyn with his three children by his first wife, and married Mamie Blanche of 1,311 Gates Avenue. Her suspicions were aroused when her eldest stepchild said to her: "I wonder how many mammas we're going to have?"

Mrs. Hewitt No. 4 found that wife No. 3 was still living, and on complaint of the latter Hewitt was indicted for bigamy. Hewitt is thirty-eight years old.

Big Ice Deal in Full Effect.

The big ice deal, by which the American Ice Company succeeds the Consolidated Ice Company, has been in full effect since Dec. 1. All the bills of the Consolidated Company sent out to its customers this month have stamped upon them the words "American Ice Company, successor to." In October the new concern was capitalized at $60,000,000, and incorporated under the New Jersey laws. The scheme, it is said, was promoted by Charles W. Morse, who was President of the Consolidated and holds the same office in the new company. The American Company has branches in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago.

New Trolley Road's First Accident.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 11.—The first accident on Senator John Kean's new trolley road, on which the cars made their first trips yesterday, from Staten Island Sound to Elmora, occurred to-day, when the nine-year-old son of Dr. Hurly of Elmora, while attempting to get on one of the cars, fell and was dragged some distance. He was badly bruised and cut about the body.

Mexican Mine Owner a School Teacher

SYRACUSE, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Mary D. Grace of this city, one of the principal stockholders of the company to which the Supreme Court of Durango has restored ownership of silver and lead mines, worth several millions, is a teacher in the public schools, and has with difficulty from her salary conducted the expensive litigation for her rights. She is confident that the highest court of Mexico, to which an appeal has been taken, will affirm the decision.

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"An inspiration to a musical temperament."
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WAR AGAINST MR. CARNEGIE.

Details of the Reported Deal by Which Mr. Frick Will Head Union Steel.

An effort was made yesterday to obtain the confirmation or denial by John D. Rockefeller of a circumstantial account published in Philadelphia of the reported deal by which, it is said, Henry C. Frick is to become the head of the new Union Steel Company, organized to wage war on the Carnegie interests. Mr. Rockefeller could not be seen. His secretary, a woman, took the publication into his private office, presumably for his perusal, and upon coming out declared that there was nothing to be said about the matter. In reply to a question she said that she was not authorized either to affirm or deny the published reports.

According to the publication Mr. Frick's backers in the Union Steel Company besides Mr. Rockefeller are W. L. and A. W. Mellon of Pittsburg. The steel manufacturing assets of the new concern, it is said will consist of the great Mesaba deposits of ore on Lake Superior, which are controlled by Mr. Frick rather than by Mr. Carnegie, as has been supposed; the Rockefeller system of lake carriers, and an unlimited supply of coke to be provided by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. As the base of its operations the Union Steel Company is said to have selected a tract of land in the Monongahela Valley, about thirty miles from Pittsburg, and in the heart of a region in which there are abundant supplies of coal, natural gas, and limestone. It is said that the company will begin operations by the erection of several blast furnaces, each of upward of 600 tons' daily capacity, after which a monster steel plant will be built.

It is declared that Mr. Frick's action in leaving the Carnegie Company was due to the fact that he was not permitted to carry out some of his plans, one of which contemplated the building of shipyards on Lake Erie and maintaining an independent line of ore boats on the great lakes. This and other matters, it is said, led to the negotiations by which Mr. Carnegie was to have sold his interests to a new company, with Mr. Frick at its head, and these negotiations fell through because Mr. Carnegie imposed the condition that the new concern should bear his name.

MERCHANT BEAT HIS HORSE.

Brooklynite, Arrested on Complaint of a Citizen, Makes Threats Based on His "Big Pull."

Frank Miller, twenty-eight years old, a dealer in molasses, of 479 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night on the charge of cruelty to animals. George B. Martini, thirty-five years old, a confectioner, of 81 Court Street, Brooklyn, who was with him at the time, was arrested on the charge of intoxication.

The men had a buggy drawn by a large white horse. They spent several hours in a saloon at the Grand Circle. When they came out the horse did not start quickly enough to please Miller, and he gave the animal a terrific lashing and sawed the reins so that the animal reared and fell. Miller and Martini jumped from the buggy and the former began again to lash the fallen beast. A crowd of citizens gathered, and there were angry protests, but Miller said it was his horse and threatened to punch the first man who interfered.

Walter Breede of 146 West Forty-sixth Street did interfere, however, and, seizing Miller, struggled with him until Policemen John Conran and Frank Kelly of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrived. They took charge of Miller, and upon Mr. Breede's offer to make a charge, placed him under arrest. On the way down Eighth Avenue to the station Miller protested that he had a big pull in Brooklyn; told of his prominence in that borough's politics, and promised his captor that his uniform would be taken from him very quickly.

"York'll fix you. I'm York's friend," he said, referring to President York of the Police Board.

At Forty-ninth Street Miller declined to walk any farther, and insisted that the policeman call an ambulance to take him to the station. As the policeman declined to call a conveyance, Miller said he would have to carry him. He thereupon sat down on the walk. The policeman jerked him to his feet and dragged him the rest of the way.

After reaching the station house Miller telegraphed to friends in Brooklyn, and within a couple of hours they began to arrive with offers to bail him out. Bonds were finally given, and Miller was allowed to go. His maltreated horse in the meantime had been taken to a livery stable.

CUBAN TEACHERS ASK MORE PAY

Assert that They Are Not Sufficiently Recompensed.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The teachers of Havana have presented a petition to Gen. Brooke, in the course of which they say:

"It is frequently asserted by Americans that 80 per cent. of the Cubans cannot read, and that for this reason they are not fit to govern themselves. It is, therefore, very important to educate the Cubans; but with the salaries quoted in the recent order it is impossible for the teachers to live. They see, with much mortification, that salaries in other branches of the public service are being raised, while the salaries of teachers are being lowered.

"They ask that the salaries of teachers in Havana be fixed at $125 a month, and that in the other principal towns of the island the compensation be fixed at $100 a month.

"There are not eight teachers who know English. In no country in the world is a public school teacher required to teach other than his or her own language. If English is to be taught in Cuba, the petitioners request that special teachers be provided, and that all teachers be Cubans or Cuban citizens, except, if necessary, those who are to teach English."

Mr. Alexis E. Frye, Superintendent of Cuban Schools, maintains that the Cuban teachers, on the average, receive higher pay than public school teachers in any other country in the world, considering the fact that they are paid throughout the entire twelve months.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—The house of William Nevins, a New York business man, situated near Cove Mills, in the suburbs of Stamford, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:45 A. M.—185 Second Street; Bergstein & Co.; damage slight.

1:30 A. M.—21 Cherry Street; Nicholas & Mormando; damage, $200.

9:50 A. M.—1,398 Third Avenue; Albert Peiser; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—43 Forsyth Street; F. Ward; damage slight.

4 P. M.—214 East Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Graleff; damage, $50.

5 P. M.—722 Tenth Avenue; William Pfeffer; damage slight.

6:25 P. M.—19 John Street; W. E. Williamson; damage, $500.

NINE HURT IN A COLLISION

Electric Car Wrecks a Horse Car in West Broadway.

SLIPPERY TRACK THE EXCUSE

Injured Passengers Refuse to Lodge a Complaint and the Police Make No Arrests.

There was a collision between a horse and an electric car shortly before 8 o'clock last evening near the corner of West Broadway and North Moore Street. Nine persons in the horse car, which was thrown into the gutter by the force of the collision, were injured, and, after being extricated from the wreck, were taken to the house of Engine Company No. 10, at 7 North Moore Street, and cared for by Surgeon McWhorter of the Hudson Street Hospital. All were able to go home after their wounds had been dressed. The police made no arrests.

Just before the collision, horse car No. 11 of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery line, drawn by two horses, rounded the curve from Walker Street into West Broadway. Ten passengers were in the car. There is a cross-over track for these cars south of Walker Street. The driver of the car, Bernard McHugh of 241 Clinton Street, evidently thinking that he could easily cross the other tracks before an electric car which was coming north could reach the crossing, kept on, but just as his car had lapped the tracks of the electric road, Sixth Avenue car No. 1,622 hit his car with full force.

Women screamed and men pushed one another in vain efforts to leave the horse car, but they all went over in the crash, and the car was thrown on its side and then rolled over, until part of it lapped the down-town tracks of the electric road. All the glass in the car was broken and its sides were smashed.

Policeman Ferris of the Leonard Street Station heard the cries of the injured passengers, as also did the firemen of Engine No. 10, and they rushed to the scene. Ferris sent for an ambulance, which soon arrived with Surgeon McWhorter in charge. The firemen and others soon picked up the begrimed and blood-stained passengers and carried them into the engine house, which for two hours was turned into a reception hospital. The clothing of the passengers was in shreds, but the surgeon soon found that no one was seriously hurt.

Following is a list of the injured persons: Charles Mamitzer, forty-seven years old, of Jersey City Heights; Louis Grass, aged twenty-five, of 131 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia; Miss Grace Lesson, eighteen years old, of 99 Rivington Street; James J. Hoey, twenty-seven years old, of 109 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; David Cantor, thirty-three years old, of 135 Gray Street, Jersey City; John Napier, forty years old, of 43 North Moore Street; Samuel Sadulsky, thirty-five years old, of 525 Adams Street, Hoboken; J. Friedland, fifty-six years old, of 481 Avenue C, Bayonne. McHugh, the car driver, was also cut by flying glass, and otherwise injured. The conductor of the horse car, Timothy Reen, of 435 Cherry Street, saved himself by jumping.

The electric car, which was scarcely damaged at all, was in charge of Motorman Frank J. Winant of 104 West Fiftieth Street. He stuck to his post, and was unhurt. He told the police that he had seen the horse car in time to stop and had set his brake, but that the tracks were slippery, and his car kept right on, despite his efforts to stop it. He was not arrested, as no one would make a charge against him.

The electric road was blocked for nearly half an hour. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, it is said, will institute an investigation to-day.

MENAGE NOT TO BE TRIED.

He Was the President of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—Louis F. Menage, the fugitive President of the defunct Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company of this city, who returned voluntarily from his hiding place in Mexico a few months ago, after five years' absence, was to-day made a free man. County Attorney Louis A. Reed entered nolles in all of the three indictments for embezzlement that have been hanging over Menage for six years.

The memorandum filed by the County Attorney says that evidence against Menage is the same as that with which futile efforts were made to convict William F. Streetor, the Vice President of the company; that our material witnesses are dead; that others are out of the State; that documentary evidence has been returned to the original holders, and that the trial would cost the county at least $5,000, with no chance of conviction.

CITY CHARTER CHANGES.

The Governor Says Two or Three Matters May Be Acted On at Once.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Speaking of the probable appointment by himself of a commission to remodel the charter of New York City, Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that there might be two or three matters that might be acted on at once.

For instance, many people in New York City believed that the building code was too sweeping in its power and that it should be restricted, while others were of the opinion that the powers conferred on the Municipal Assembly were dangerous and should be curtailed. The general remodeling of the charter, the Governor said, should be left to a commission.

A CHILD BEGGARS' COMBINE.

Those in Chicago Assigned Certain Territory to Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The existence of a beggars' trust, which regulates the selling of chewing gum and matches and the collection of alms in the down-town office buildings in Chicago, was apparently disclosed in the Juvenile Court to-day. Norah Greeley, a twelve-year-old girl, who has for more than a year sold chewing gum and begged in the Masonic Temple, informed Judge Tuthill that she would not dare beg in the City Hall or in any building except her own because "they" would not let her. "They," she said, were the other little girls who begged, and who agreed not to invade one another's territory.

Norah and her little sister Mary, four years old, were brought into court by Officer Goggin of the Visitation and Aid Society, who told the court that for more than a year the parents of the little girl, Thomas and Mary Greeley, otherwise known as Grady or Conley, had been supported by the profits of her labor.

TO HEAR ROBERTS AGAIN TO-DAY

Utah Man's Witnesses to Receive Traveling Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Roberts investigating committee was not in session to-day, having adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Roberts will be heard further. A member of the committee stated that there was little further doubt a sub-committee, and possibly the full committee, would have to visit Utah and take testimony.

Roberts's witnesses will be summoned with the others, and will receive the same allowances for traveling expenses, &c., as the other witnesses receive.

The Manica Again Sighted.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 11.—The steamer Manica (of London,) from Shields for New York, which was reported disabled in mid-ocean, her thrust shaft having broken, but which was later spoken by the steamer Manhattan, with her damages temporarily repaired and proceeding slowly, was passed Dec. 6 by the steamer Imani, which arrived here to-day. The Manica was spoken in latitude 45.19 north and logitude 51.39 west, and signaled "all well."

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Belford, D. W. Van Note.

NEW YORK—Elton, C. C. Newman; Inavale, B. C. Pierce; Klantone, George Cole.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.

We are showing many new and exclusive patterns in imported carved Cuckoo Clocks. Also some very fine Crystal, Brazilian Onyx, and Traveling Clocks.

Small Cottage design Cuckoo Clocks	$4.00	French Traveling Clocks	$6.00 to $25.00
Same Size, Carved	$5.00	With Strike or Repeating	$20.00 to $100.00
Larger Carved Clocks	$7.00	Crystal Clocks	$25.00 to $85.00
Other designs	from $9.00 to $50.00	Brazilian Onyx Clocks	$16.00 to $50.00

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WILTON CARPETINGS

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Broadway & 19th Street.

GOMPERS ON LABOR ACTIVITY.

Report Read at Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened to-day. In the absence of President Gompers, who on account of his recent bicycle accident is detained in Washington, James Duncan, Second Vice President, presided.

Mr. Duncan read the report of President Gompers, which is mainly devoted to a discussion of matters relating to the Federation. In one chapter of the report, entitled "Industrial Revival," Mr. Gompers says:

"The revival of industry which we have witnessed within this past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort no power is so potent as organized labor, if we but follow a right and practical course.

"When the present industrial activity first manifested itself, employers generally sought to increase the hours of labor of all; and, had it not been for the determined stand made by our fellow-unionists, as large a number would be unemployed during this period as were unemployed during the period of industrial depression.

"It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either reduced, or, at least, maintained. Practically, the only advantage which has come to unorganized labor from the industrial revival has been longer hours of daily labor, with additional burdens to bear.

"With the workers toiling longer hours of labor than are necessary, without the opportunity of cultivating and increasing their consuming capacity—that is, without increasing their power of consumption nearly commensurate with the wonderful productivity of modern labor, the present industrial activity will be short-lived. Even to-day, when nearly all join in the joyous acclaim of industrial progress and commercial success, we may witness in any of our cities poverty, misery, and despair. The slums of our great cities stand as an accusing spectre to the maladministration of our economic, political, and social affairs. In the midst of this wonderful era of prosperity, squalor, and degrading environments are the natural results of unnatural and inhuman conditions.

"The trade union movement from time immemorial has devoted its largest efforts toward obtaining humanizing conditions for all. It has not sought to destroy but to build up manhood, character, and the highest attainable conditions of society. That it has not made faster progress is due not to us, who have done our duty to our fellow-workers, but to those who have failed to ally themselves in the noble cause."

ACCUSED OF HAVING TWO WIVES.

Norwalk (Conn.) Man Arrested on a Jealous Woman's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 11.—Henry Garrison was arrested here charged with bigamy. He is the same man who was accused some months ago of having two wives. Upon the death of his first wife Garrison married his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah A. Pope, on Oct. 13, 1894. On July 24, 1899, he married Etta Reynolds, with whom he had lived but a short time, it is said, when the other wife, becoming jealous of his attentions to the last Mrs. Garrison, made a complaint against him, and Garrison left town to escape arrest on a charge of bigamy. He asked the Reynolds woman to join him in New York City. She enticed him to Norwalk, and his arrest followed.

Life Imprisonment for Henry Dorsch.

Henry Dorsch, who killed his wife, at 197 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, on June 17 last, was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison, by Justice Hurd in the Kings County Court.

Sentenced for Stealing from Red Men.

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 11.—T. D. Tanner, a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, was to-day sentenced to serve sixty days in jail for embezzlement of funds from a local tribe of the order.

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Useful Holiday Gifts,

For Boys and Girls.

Suits for Golf, Bicycling and Gymnasium;
Golf Jackets, Sweaters;
Sleeveless, quarter sleeve and long sleeve Jersey Shirts;
Laced front Bicycle Jerseys;
Knee Tights, Running Pants, Fashioned Trunks;

Boys' Bath Robes in eiderdown, or made from blankets in handsome effects.

Baby Sweaters,
buttoned from shoulder to top of rolling collar, easy to slip on or off; 6 months to 4 years—$1.90.

There are many articles at the Children's Store specially suitable for Christmas Gifts, that will both please and benefit the Children—at lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.

JAMES W. HOUGHTON A JUSTICE.

Gov. Roosevelt Appoints the Saratoga Man to the Supreme Bench.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt announces the appointment of James W. Houghton of Saratoga as a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial District to succeed the late Justice Putnam. Mr. Houghton is now the County Judge of Saratoga county.

The designation of Walter Lloyd Smith as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Department has been revoked at his own request, and Gov. Roosevelt has designated him as an Associate Justice of Appellate Division for the Third Department, to take effect Jan. 1 next.

Murderer Burnz Indicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The Westchester County Grand Jury met here to-day especially to consider the case of Edgar C. Burnz, the young man who shot and killed Station Agent Herbert B. Fellows at Scarsdale last Monday night while accompanying him on his way home. After examining about twenty witnesses, the jury indicted him for murder in the first degree.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

CURRENCY BILL IN DEBATE

Gold Standard Discussed in the House of Representatives.

McCLELLAN IS IN OPPOSITION

New York Representative Calls on All Sound-Money Democrats to Oppose the Republican Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the House to-day the Currency bill was discussed at length by representatives of both parties. The debate was opened by Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) who will have charge of the measure on the floor. Speeches were also made by Mr. Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) Mr. De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) and Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)

One of the features of the debate was the speech of Mr. McClellan of New York, who for the first time announced his position on the question of currency legislation. There had been some doubt as to his attitude, for while generally recognized as a sound-money man a report had gone abroad that he might find some excuse to oppose the Republican caucus measure. This prediction was verified. He not only declared himself against the bill, but urged all sound-money Democrats to oppose it.

He argued that the measure, if it became a law, would cause an enormous contraction of the currency. He also opposed it for a number of other reasons.

OVERSTREET OPENS DEBATE.

In opening the debate, Mr. Overstreet, after an elaborate exposition of the features of the bill and the method of their operation, which followed the line of his report on the measure, heretofore printed, said in part:

"The proposition to allow National banks to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited for their security is neither new nor partisan. It has been recommended by four Presidents and five Secretaries of the Treasury, and bills containing such provision have been introduced in Congress and supported by members of both political parties. It is entirely consistent with the present banking system. The same reasons which justify the issue of 90 per cent. of the bonds will justify an issue to the par value of the bonds. The only objection advanced, aside from that of demagogic attack, generally, upon banks, is that it permits too large an increase of the volume of circulation and threatens an inflation. But it is unfair to compare the amount possible under the proposed bill with the amount of banknotes now in circulation. The lack of profit upon banknote circulation because of the tax has reduced such circulation far below the amount ever expected, and such reduction can be creditably charged to a contraction which was equally unexpected. The proper comparison is between the amount possible under the present law and the amount possible under the proposed amendment, which would be but a 10 per cent. increase, an amount which can be easily absorbed by the business of the country and utilized in as many different money centers as have the National banks. The repeal of the tax upon National banknotes and the substitution of a tax upon bank franchises, as measured by their capital, surplus, and undivided profits, are proposed in a spirit of fairness and for a just distribution of the burden of the tax. The larger banks will pay the tax and the largest as the smaller banks, while the amount of revenue will be practically unchanged."

TO FIX THE GOLD STANDARD.

In conclusion Mr. Overstreet said:

"The advocates of currency reform firmly declare that the financial operations of the Government are upon the gold standard, but that the honest fears engendered by doubtful legislation, relative to silver coinage, and the persistent attack upon the standard of value, fully justify the legislation asked for. To firmly fix gold as the standard of value in unequivocal terms, made fully operative by all proper safeguards, is the central idea of the law proposed. It is believed that the country demands it and that our action will be ratified by the people. The supporters of the proposition are not confined to the Republican Party or to the so-called 'money centres.' Democrats of courage and conviction, have nobly dared to break from party lines and suffer, unflinchingly, the sting of the party whip, in honest and patriotic effort to uphold the integrity of the National credit and make secure the foundation of the vast and expanding business of our people. The American yeomanry in the great agricultural fields of the country, are fully awake to the importance of the subject and appreciate the wisdom of the legislation. Nearly all of those who wavered in 1896 corrected their error in 1898.

"While the question is economic and should be separated from partisan debate, yet the Republican Party will not attempt to escape from responsibility for the legislation, believing that it is wise for the country, safe for the people and in perfect harmony with the institutions of the Nation."

In the course of Mr. Overstreet's speech Mr. Shafroth, (Silverite, Col.,) interrupted to ask if the bill would not result in contracting the currency to the extent of the $480,-000,000 in silver impounded.

"It would not," replied Mr. Overstreet, "because for every silver dollar which goes into the Treasury a gold dollar will go out into circulation." [Republican applause.]

MR. MADDOX IN REPLY.

Mr. Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. He said that, if he had analyzed the bill correctly, no measure had been presented to Congress in half a century fraught with so much importance to the country. He referred to former Speaker Reed's New York speech in which he advised the immediate enactment of the gold standard legislation before some branch of the Government got away from the Republican Party.

"The faithful," said he, "understand that this legislation must be enacted at once or not at all."

Mr. Maddox then proceeded with a detailed analysis of the bill. The enactment of gold standard legislation, he declared, had never been an issue before the people. If gold was now the "existing standard," as was contended, it was so by the unlawful usurpation of the executive offices of the Government.

Facility for raiding the Treasury under the bill, he said, had never been hitherto equaled. It would convert every obligation of the Treasury into a gold obligation, and would compel the Government to sell millions of gold to the amount of 25 per cent. of all the outstanding notes of whatever character. He argued that under the bill banks with $1,000,000 capital, now required to deposit bonds equal to a third of their capital in the Treasury, were only required to deposit $50,000 in bonds, enabling the banks, he declared, to contract or expand the currency at will. He took up the Republican platform of 1896 to show that every Republican who now advocated the gold standard was an apostate. He had read from the Clerk's desk the speeches of some of the Republican leaders in 1897, declaring that the Republicans were for international bimetallism.

Mr. Maddox summed up his argument by declaring the measure to be a bill designed to legalize the authority usurped by the Secretary of the Treasury to put the country on a gold basis, to demonetize one-half the final money of redemption, to alter the obligations of the people without their consent into gold obligations, to contract the currency at the will of the banks, and to create a gigantic bank trust for the benefit of a few thousand people.

DOLLIVER FAVORS THE BILL.

At the conclusion of Mr. Maddox's remarks, Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) took the floor.

In opening he poked some fun at the Democratic leaders for asking an additional period for incubating speeches on the gold and silver question. There was a time, he said, when he had figures and authorities on the financial question at his finger tips. Now he was called upon to speak with most of his figures at home and his authorities out of reach. Still he recognized the fact that at this stage of the controversy to hold on to one's figures meant to lose one's audience. [Laughter and applause.]

Proceeding, Mr. Dolliver read from the speech of Gov. Altgeld to the effect that the Republican Congress would obey orders and enact gold standard legislation. For himself, he said, he was proud to say that he was obeying orders—the orders of the people of his district—trying to put the laws of the country into harmony with their opinions. The pending bill was a compromise representing the united wisdom of all.

"There is something about the pursuit of the science of money," said he, "that enables every one of its students to comprehend his own ideas without being very hospitable toward the ideas of others." [Laughter.] This was a bill, he continued, to set at rest all doubt as to the standard in this country. It should be presented to the business men of the country as a Christmas gift. Mr. Dolliver went on to say that he did not want his record of past follies to be brought up against him. He had voted for the Sherman act in 1890, an act which he now regarded as a piece of unutterable stupidity.

"In 1893, when the act came to be repealed, Mr. Dolliver said he was very much perplexed. He saw Senator Sherman one evening sitting outside his house, like Abraham outside his tent.

"Don't trouble yourself about the failure of your predictions regarding silver," said the Senator. "Every prophecy I made about it has turned out exactly the opposite." [Laughter.]

"Just as yours will now," interjected Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) amid renewed laughter.

ACT OF 1893 COMMENDED.

Continuing, Mr. Dolliver commended the act of 1893 as one worthy of the Administration of Grant, and said he believed the country would have been better off if nothing had been done for silver after that act. He believed that the result of the campaign of 1896 settled the silver issue. A proposition which received a black eye in Iowa and Massachusetts at the same time, in his opinion, had no future in the intellectual life of the American people. In 1896 the cry of Bryan, he said, was for more money. Money was scarce. It was hoarded. The day after the election it came out from its hiding.

"Are you willing now," interrupted Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) "that the mints should be opened to silver if an international agreement could be obtained?"

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Dolliver; "I have had my last whirl with silver. I have been humbugged for the last time."

Mr. Dolliver added that the cry had been for more money. In three years of Republican administration $400,000,000 had been added to the volume of the currency, more money than could have been coined by the Mints in ten years if the Mints had been opened to silver.

"In other words," said he, "we have done for you in three years more than you could have done for yourselves. Why don't you get out of the road and let the main procession move on?" [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Dolliver recalled Mr. Bryan's prophecy that the gold standard could not be enacted without a universal fall of prices.

"Is there a man in this chamber," he asked, "who will rise in his place and say that Mr. Bryan knew what he was talking about?"

Not a Democrat rose. Mr. Dolliver paused, reiterated his question and then resumed. "It is then confessed that in a question which goes to the heart of the controversy Mr. Bryan lacked wisdom."

He also called attention to Mr. Bryan's prediction that wages would fall and men would be thrown out of employment. Yet at the end of three years of Republican administration under the gold standard there was not an industrious man in the country out of employment. Those three years, he said, had resolved the last fears of the Republican Party as to the wisdom of enacting gold legislation. It could not have been done two years nor one year ago, but today the unanimous voice of the Republican Party was backed up by the experience of the business world.

In concluding, Mr. Dolliver said:

"Here, as the American people stand upon the edge of a new era, we propose to equip our business world with the best tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to step up into all parts of the world, as we have raised our flag in the uttermost parts of the earth. And we want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia, and in the islands of the sea that there is no longer a debate in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American people is. [Applause.] We are going to write in the laws of this country what already is the practice of our Government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our Treasury we are going to lay down two coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him, 'There are the standard coins; one of them is as good as the other; gold is the standard and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is out to make one just as good as the other; take your choice,' and for one I believe that when it is in there it will maintain the gold standard and a just equality of all coins in the United States." [Applause on the Republican side.]

OPPOSED BY MR. McCLELLAN.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) opposed the bill. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I represent a constituency in the City of New York that will probably be as vitally affected by the passage of this bill as will any in the United States. If I am to vote for it I must be convinced not only that it does no harm, but that it does good and that it improves existing conditions. Hastily conceived and crudely drawn, its consequences unweighed and its results unknown, the Republican majority is to be dragooned into voting for this bill in proof of alleged conversion of its leaders from the Republican bimetallism of 1892 to the new doctrine of Republican monometallism of 1896.

BILL'S EFFECT ON BONDS.

"I do not wish it understood that I advocate the present system of banknote currency. The first direct consequence of the enactment of this bill will be a very great rise in the market price of Government bonds. Let me illustrate by one class of bonds. In 1895, when the then President of the United States was negotiating with the so-called 'bond syndicate' for the issue of a million dollar loan, the gentlemen who composed that syndicate agreed to take a 3 per cent. gold bond at par instead of a 4 per cent. coin bond authorized by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, at 104½. In other words, in their opinion, and it is conceded that they are the shrewdest, ablest financiers living, a 4 per cent. coin bond at 104½ is equal in value to a 3 per cent. gold bond at par.

"Now the enactment of the bill before the House will at once make all our coin bonds gold bonds, and according to the theory of the bond syndicate, which I am unwilling to dispute, a 4 per cent. coin bond at 104½ will be equal in value to a 4 per cent. gold bond at 133⅓, but the coin bonds that were issued at 104½ are now worth in the market 134. By this reasoning the substitution of the word "gold" for the word "coin" must increase their market price to 171, an increase of 27 4-5 per cent.

"If this be true in reference to this one issue it will necessarily be true in reference to all our outstanding coin bonds.

"It may be said in answer to this that my figures are exaggerated and that our coin bonds are to-day virtually gold bonds and selling on a gold basis, and that the substitution of the word gold for the word coin will not increase their market value. If this be true, then our credit is not nearly as good as that of Great Britain, a proposition that I fancy no member of this House will care to indorse.

"The average price of British consols during the year 1897 was a trifle under 113. Were the interest increased to 4 per cent. the consol would be worth 36¼, yet the consol is not by any manner of means as desirable a bond, even at the same rate of interest, as our 1923 4 per cents will be when made gold bonds. If our 1925 4 per cents are to-day gold bonds, when reduced to the terms of consols they would be worth only 92, or $210 less bond for bond than consols.

"I pass over the fact that the substitution of the word gold for the word coin will result in presenting an unearned bonus of $59,656,735 to the holders of the loan of 1925 alone. If this bill is of such vital importance to the country, as its supporters half heartedly insist, the mere presentation to the National bond holders of unearned premium at 27 4-5 per cent. should not be allowed to weigh against it.

BANK NOTE ISSUES.

"Another section of this bill permits our National banks to issue bank notes up to the par value of their holdings in United States bonds, instead of up to 90 per cent., as they are at present authorized, and substitutes a franchise tax for the present tax of 1 per cent. on bank note issues. Why? Because it is conceded, and rightly so, that the market price of Government bonds is to-day so high that it is more profitable for our National banks to sell their bond holdings and to reinvest their proceeds in other securities than it is to hold them as collateral for the issue of bank notes up to 90 per cent. of the par value of their holdings.

"This bill proposes to increase the authorized issue of banknotes one-ninth, while at the same time it increases the market value of our bonds one-fourth. If it is unprofitable to-day to issue banknotes, how much more unprofitable will it be after the enactment of this bill?

"Under present conditions for every 4 per cent. bond of the issue of 1925 held by a National bank $900 in banknotes may be issued, which, if loaned at 4 per cent. with the tax of 1 per cent. deducted, means a profit of $27 a year; adding to this $40 interest on the bond, makes a total profit of $67. Were the bond sold at the market price and the proceeds, $1,340, invested at 4 per cent., the profit for the year would be $53.60, or only $13.40 in favor of the banknote issue, scarcely enough to pay for the annoyance of submitting to the law in reference to banknote issues.

"By the proposed plan, for every 4 per cent. bond of the issue of 1925 held by a national bank, $1,000 in banknotes may be issued, which, if loaned at 4 per cent, with no tax deducted, would mean a profit of $40 a year, adding to this $40 interest on the bond would make a profit of $80. Were the bond sold at what would be its market price, the word gold having been substituted for the word coin and the proceeds, $1,710, invested at 4 per cent., the profit for the year would be $68.40, or only $11.60 in favor of the banknote issue and $1.80 less than under existing conditions.

BANKNOTES WOULD DISAPPEAR.

"Instead of increasing the number of banks of issue, this bill, if enacted, will reduce them to the vanishing point, and cause the disappearance of the $243,842,068 in banknotes outstanding Dec. 1, 1899, and the consequent contraction of the currency to that extent.

"During the debate I have heard this remarkable utterance: 'There can be no contraction of the currency under this system for the reason that either the note is in circulation, or, if redeemed, its equivalent is in circulation.'

"This statement is worthy of the ignorance that has inspired the bill. There is in circulation $465,253,658 in Treasury notes and United States notes, which under the terms of this bill must be redeemed in gold, and, once redeemed, not reissued except for gold. For the sake of argument, let us assume that the enactment of this bill will find as much gold in the Treasury as there was Dec. 7, 1899—that is, $239,-462,213.43.

"On the 1st of December, 1899, the total circulation per capita in the United States was $25.85, which probably represents the smallest amount of circulation with which business can be carried on without resorting to temporary and clumsy makeshifts, such as Clearing House certificates. As a result of the contraction, which will be caused by this bill, the circulation per capita will be reduced to $19.21, or less than that of almost any other solvent country on earth, with the exception of the United Kingdom, whose banking facilities are far superior to our own, and which possesses an elastic currency, the like of which we have never known.

THE COUNTRY'S DANGER.

"You have claimed that you were the friend of the business man in this country. You have insisted that as a party, your one ambition was to make this country prosperous. Through no effort of yours, the country is prosperous, and now you assume that you were the cause of its prosperity, but you are unwilling to let well enough alone, and propose to improve conditions which you had no part in bringing about.

"Any business man will tell you that one of the chief dangers to the prosperity of this country is the inelasticity of our present monetary system; that under present conditions our currency is not capable of expansion or of contraction to meet the needs of trade. Every man employed in trade realizes that he has constantly hanging over his head, threatening him with bankruptcy the danger of tight money."

"If this is true in the great commercial cities, it is doubly a menace in sections of the country far removed from the money centres. You have the Government in all its branches, you have the power, you profess a philanthropic friendship for the business interests of this country, and yet, instead of trying to remedy the condition of affairs that exists to-day, you propose by this bill to make matters indefinitely worse by withdrawing the only semi-elastic currency we have, by contracting the circulation 25 per cent. and by reducing the per capita to $19.21.

"The enactment of this bill, revolutionizing the financial system of the country from top to bottom, contracting the currency, and reducing the per capita, will be followed by a money famine which must lead to the destruction of confidence and credit and to a commercial panic, the like of which this country has never seen.

DUTY DICTATES OPPOSITION.

"You are willing to risk all this; you are willing to sacrifice that prosperity which you claim has come because of you, and which we claim has come despite you; you are willing to ruin thousands and to plunge hundreds of thousands into poverty, light heartedly, unthinkingly, for the purpose of redeeming a platform promise, for the purpose of a little cheap political advantage.

"The results of the enactment of this bill will be, first, the making of our already inelastic currency still more rigid.

"Second, the increasing of our bonded debt over $295,000,000 and of our annual interest charges nearly $8,000,000.

"Third, the contraction of the currency by over $509,000,000 and the reduction of the per capita circulation to $19.21; and,

"Fourth, substitution for the endless chain of greenbacks, as at present, an endless chain of silver dollars to be redeemed, reissued, and re-redeemed in gold as often as presented.

"With a proper regard to my duty as a Representative from New York, with a conscientious desire to serve the best interests of my country, I cannot bring myself to vote for this bill.

"I have heard it said, Mr. Chairman, that some gentlemen on this side of the House, some sound-money Democrats, intend to vote for this bill, because they are convinced that by so doing they will aid the cause of sound money. I sincerely trust that I have been misinformed.

TO SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

"I had firmly believed until recently that the Democratic Party upon the floor of this House would present a united front in opposition to this bill. I had hoped that those who believed in the free coinage of silver at the fixed ratio of 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any other nation would have been governed by those who, while believing in bimetallism, doubt the possibility of maintaining the parity of the metals under free coinage,

"Sound-money Democrats, this bill does not aid the cause of sound money. I beg you, I implore you, before you resolve to cast your votes for it bring to its consideration all the patriotism that is in you; ask yourselves if the passage of this bill will not be the end of all financial legislation, at least during our time; ask yourselves if this bill is not the severest blow that has ever been aimed at a sound financial system. And if, as I believe you will, you decide that this is a bad bill, and that its passage will not be for the best interests of the country, then stand up side by side with the party you all love and to which you all belong, and help to cast an undivided and a united Democratic vote against one of the worst pieces of legislation ever submitted to the United States Congress." [Loud and long-continued applause on the Democratic side.]

FEARS A BANK TRUST.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) followed in opposition to the bill. Replying to Mr. Dolliver, he said the Democrats had not been overborne in 1896 in the conflict of reason, but the Republican Party had won by summoning to their aid the corrupt and tremendous power of money and corporations. He charged the Republicans with deceiving the people in 1896. They were bimetallists then. If they were honest then they must be dishonest now; if honest now dishonest then. The change of the bonds from coin to gold bonds, he said, would make a free gift of $100,000,000 to the bondholders. He declared that after Mr. Dolliver's assertion that every voice in the Republican caucus was for the bill, not one member on the other side could go back to his constituents in the coming Congressional elections and plead as an excuse for voting for the bill that he yielded to the superior wisdom of his colleagues in caucus.

The bill would create a bank trust. He predicted that this measure would overwhelmingly defeat the Republican Party in 1900. When the people's victory was won next Fall, said he in conclusion, it must not be necessary to go to the "vine-clad cottage" at Canton, Ohio, to offer congratulations, but beyond the Mississippi to that modest home in Lincoln, Neb., where resided that great and stanch friend of the people. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Greene (Penn.) then announced the death of his colleague, the late Representative Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, and at 5:05, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

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That's All!

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NEW YORK DEMOCRATS IN LINE.

Believed that at Least Seven Representatives Will Support the Republican Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The position of the New York Democratic members of the House on the pending financial bill brought about much canvassing to-day, and there was talk that a conference had been held by those who will support the bill. This was denied, however, although there was considerable informal talk among that element favorable to the bill.

Mr. Driggs of Brooklyn openly states that he will vote for the bill, as he says he told his constituents he favored the gold standard and would vote for it.

While the others are not so outspoken, it is understood that Messrs. Clayton and Wilson of Brooklyn, Scudder of Oyster Bay, Levy and Ruppert of New York City, and Underhill of New Rochelle are also disposed to vote for the bill. Some of these gentlemen said to-day that several Democrats outside of the New York delegation were likely to vote for the bill.

MASON DENOUNCES BOER WAR.

Illinois Senator Urges a Resolution of Sympathy with the Transvaal Republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The announced intention of Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) to address the Senate to-day on his resolution expressing the sympathy of the Senate with the South African republics in their war with Great Britain, and extending to them the hopes of the Senate for the success of their arms, drew a large audience to the Senate galleries.

While his address at times was vehement—almost passionate—Mr. Mason confined himself during a greater part of the time closely to his manuscript. In opening he said:

"The war between monarchy and republicanism began in earnest July 14, 1776, and no treaty of peace has ever been concluded, nor ever will be, until this question is settled right. The monarchial trust company, though often quarreling among themselves, have always agreed on one thing, that a republic is a mistake."

After quoting extensively from Daniel Webster's speeches in support of his position, Mr. Mason continued:

"But we are told that England was our friend in the war with Spain. How? Her people were our friends because her people are a Christian people; her Government has never been our friend, except for purposes of its own. I have no desire to twist the lion's tail, but truth compels the statement, so far as our interests are concerned, that for the last half century the Government of England and the people of England and Canada have been one.

"You remember 1861? The Government did all it could to divide the Union, but the brave, starving weavers refused to resolve against us, saying they would starve before they would say a word for slavery. But even suppose she were to-day our best friend, are we to be silent and uphold a wrong in consideration of that friendship? We Republicans are charged with a secret alliance with England. It cannot be true, and the vote which this or a similar resolution receives will answer the charge."

Mr. Mason maintained that, under the Monroe doctrine and on precedents previously well established, the United States had the same right to extend its sympathy and hopes for success to the Boers in their struggle for liberty as it had to interfere with Spain in its conduct of affairs in Cuba.

He urged that the interest of this country was aroused by the fact that the South African war was a struggle between democracy and royalty—between the divine right of Kings and the divine right of man.

"If we should speak," he declared, "and speak quickly, it would sting the politicians who brought on the war for greed of gold and cheer the poor, brave Dutch defender of his home."

Mr. Mason contended that the question involved in the controversy between Great Britain and the Transvaal, prior to hostilities, was simply one of supremacy in South Africa.

"And I ask," said he, "in common justice, what right has Great Britain to be supreme in South Africa?

"It is a fight to control South Africa, and the only way England could do it was to threaten, bulldoze, browbeat, and interfere with the Dutchman until, out of sheer humiliation and desperation, he was driven to fight."

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Mason said:

"Let the distinguished Lilliputian statesman rattling around in Gladstone's shoes, trying to undo his work and break his promises, be assured that he is deceiving no one, except, possibly, himself."

He declared that no nation, except a professed bully, would make the demands upon another that Great Britain made upon the Transvaal Republic, and in closing said:

"I have not sought to excite prejudice by our past differences with England. They are forgotten and forgiven. But when the colors of a republic are struck and we sit silent, it would seem that we are ashamed of the deed of our institutions and by our silence give consent to the destruction of self-government in Africa. The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World in New York Harbor is neither a myth, fiction, nor a lie. We may say without boasting that if self-government is right, we have helped the world. If I am right, this resolution will help. It will say to the world: 'Washington, Monroe, and Webster are dead, but the American policy still lives.' It may sting the oppressor, but it will be a message of affection and hope to the struggling republic."

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate for an hour and twenty-five minutes. He was not once interrupted in the course of his speech.

At its conclusion Mr. Lodge, after expressing the wish that Mr. Mason might have delivered his address in the British Parliament, said there was a wide gulf between private opinion and public official expressions. The Executive Department of the Government, he said, had assumed a neutral attitude toward the South African war. The passage of this resolution by the Senate would change immediately that attitude.

"If we are to depart from the position of neutrality," said Mr. Lodge, "it ought to be a subject of most serious consideration."

He moved, therefore, that the resolution be sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so ordered.

Boer Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Jett to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers. It is almost in the same terms as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason.

PLANS TO CONTROL TRUSTS.

Senator Morgan Introduces a Joint Resolution to Make Trade Combines Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) has introduced a joint resolution to prohibit combinations between corporations to control inter-State commerce and transportation. The resolution is as follows:

"That any contract, agreement, or combination between two or more corporations which has for its purpose the control of the price of anything which is the subject of, or enters into inter-State commerce, or the cost of the transportation thereof, so as to increase the same at any place or locality in the United States or to discriminate in favor of or against any class of dealers, traders, or consumers of such articles within the United States is contrary to the public policy of the United States, and every such contract, agreement, or combination is illegal and is prohibited.

"Any person being a member of any corporation, or acting as its agent, officer, or employe, who enters into any such contract, agreement, or combination or knowingly assists in the execution or performance thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable to prosecution for such offense, on information or by indictment, in the district court of the United States in and for the district in which such offense is committed. And on conviction thereof such person shall be fined in a sum not less than $100 and not to exceed $500, and also be imprisoned for a term in the discretion of the court in which such conviction is had, not less than one month and not greater than two years."

Mr. Morgan gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on the resolution at a later date.

Senator Chilton to-day introduced a bill prohibiting the sending of articles, the making of which is controlled by a trust, from one State to another. The bill provides for the punishment of such offenses by imprisonment not to exceed three years.

BYNUM'S CONFIRMATION OPPOSED.

Democratic Senators Resent His Being Credited to Their Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Some of the Democratic Senators have intimated to their friends that they will resist the confirmation of William D. Bynum to be a member of the Board of General Appraisers at New York. Mr. Bynum, who was, until 1896, an active Democrat, but who participated in the campaign with the Palmer and Buckner Democrats, is less acceptable to Democrats than a life-long Republican. The argument made against his appointment and confirmation is that the law requiring that all the members of the board shall not be of the same political party is being disregarded in appointing Mr. Bynum as a Democrat.

When the case is taken up in executive session it will be urged against him that he really parted company with Democracy when he bolted the Chicago nominations in 1896; that he has since stumped for a Republican or Republicans in Congressional campaigns, and should be appointed, if at all, as a Republican. The opposition is considered likely to be futile, although a number of Republicans say that it is a pretty large and handsomely paid position to be given a new recruit.

This attempt to dictate to the President whom he may nomirate and who should be confirmed does not promise to be successful.

WILL CONTEST WHEELER'S SEAT.

Representative Bailey Will Renew His Fight on the General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The opposition to Gen. Wheeler's taking his seat as a member of the House of Representatives from Alabama is to be renewed by Representative Bailey (Dem., Texas,) whose resolutions last year brought out a report from the House Judiciary Committee that a military and a Congressional office could not be held at the same time.

Gen. Wheeler is now in the Philippines, but it has been understood that he would return to take his seat. The Sergeant at Arms has over $2,000 to the credit of the Alabama member, covering salary from March 4 last to date, but Gen. Wheeler has not asked for the amount, and has expressed an unwillingness to sign the certificate usually required of members in the settlement of their accounts.

Considerable sums are also held for Messrs. Campbell, (Rep., Ill.,) Colson, (Dem., Ky.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) and Gen. Wheeler, who served in the last Congress and also in the army, and as the accounts of the old Congress are being closed these latter sums were last week turned back into the Treasury.

FIGHT FREEDMEN PENSION BILL.

Senators Declare the Measure to be a Bad One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) directed the attention of the Pension Committee to a bill introduced by request by Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.) providing for the payment of a pension to freedmen.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, expressed the opinion that no such measure should have been presented to Congress. He read a certificate of membership in "the ex-slave and pension association" showing that the members were required to pay 25 cents membership fee and 10 cents a month to be used as a fund to secure the passage of the bill.

"In my judgment," said Mr. Gallinger, "this is a bill that ought not to and probably will not receive the favorable consideration of the Senate. The promoters of the bill are deluding thousands of poor people and are simply trying to keep this agitation alive for their own benefit."

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.), who had introduced the bill in the last Congress, expressed his belief that it was being exploited for a bad purpose.

Mr. Cockrell believed it would not do to let the bill slumber in the committee room. He urged that it be reported back adversely as soon as possible.

After the bill had been adverted to briefly by Mr. Hoar and others it was referred to the Pension Committee.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Various Measures Introduced, Including One for a Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Payne (Rep., N. Y.), prospective Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day introduced a bill extending the privilege of shipping goods in bond across the country, without reference to the destination of the goods. At present this free bonding privilege is restricted to goods going to the adjacent territory of Canada or Mexico.

Mr. Payne says the effect of this has been to cut off much transcontinental traffic in goods destined for remote points in Asia and elsewhere, which traffic was taken by the Canadian railroads. His bill seeks to open the privilege to all countries alike, on the same terms that Canada and Mexico have enjoyed the system, and Mr. Payne says it is distinctly favorable to American transportation interests. The bill does not change the status relative to the Mexican free zone, that portion of the bill being a repetition of the present law.

Mr. Bellamy (Dem., N. C.,) has introduced a bill repealing Clause 393, Schedule M, pulps, papers, and books of the tariff law of 1897, and providing that no import duty shall be levied on mechanically ground wood pulp, bleached or unbleached. Another section amends Clause 396 and fixes the rates of duty on printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, at three-twentieths up to eight-twentieths of 1 cent per pound, according to value, and 7½ per cent. ad valorem when valued above 5 cents per pound. An additional one-tenth cent per pound is placed on wood pulp from countries paying an export bounty on wood pulp.

Among the other bills introduced in the House to-day were those by Mr. Jones, (Rep., Washington,) for a cable to the Philippines, to cost not to exceed $8,000,-000, and the creation of a cable commission; by Mr. Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) limiting the cost of Congressional funerals to $1,000 and an escort of not exceeding five members; by Mr. Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) providing that the names of States shall be given only to battleships and first-class cruisers; by Mr. Lorimer, (Rep., Ill.,) for postal savings banks; by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) for a National military park at the battlefield of Stone River, Tenn.; by Mr. Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) extending and making flexible National bank currency.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Bill to be Introduced in Congress at Once—Madison Square Garden Offered to the Postal Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Postmaster Van Cott of New York City was in conference here to-day with the postal officials and with Senator Platt in regard to the proposed new Post Office building in New York.

The Madison Square Garden and the old Metropolitan Railway Company's stables on Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, have been offered to the authorities.

A bill appropriating a lump sum of $2,500,-000 for the new building and other postal needs will be completed to-morrow, and probably immediately introduced in the Senate by Mr. Platt, and in the House by Mr. Cummings. This sum is to cover all improvements in the service now contemplated, including cost of additional letter carriers and clerks, added pneumatic tube service, and letter box posts throughout the city. Postmaster Van Cott says it is probable there will be about one hundred each of additional clerks and carriers.

It is expected that the new building will be in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station.

This is not the first time that the Madison Square Garden block has been offered to the Government as a Post Office site. When in 1889 the question of having an up-town office was agitated, and when the corporation which built the present Garden was just organizing, the site was offered to Postmaster Van Cott, and through him to Postmaster General Wanamaker. Nothing came of the matter, however, and the work of putting up the new Madison Square Garden began early in 1890.

As originally made up, the corporation had as its more prominent members J. Pierpont Morgan, James T. Woodward, Darius O. Mills, Charles Lanier, Charles Crocker, Adrian Iselin, and Cornelius Fellowes. The company was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, and was authorized to issue capital stock to the amount of $5,000,000. The stock actually issued, as appears in an early prospectus, was $1,500,-000, while the bonded indebtedness was $1,250,000.

When the Garden was being erected in 1890 a conservative estimate placed the value of the property at $2,750,000, but the fixed charges and carrying expenses were necessarily so great that much doubt was expressed as to the success of the venture. Time has justified this doubt, and it is an open secret that to its owners, from a financial view point, the Garden has never been the complete success that was originally expected. There has been talk of selling it from time to time, but its special use and its great value have combined to make it practically unmarketable.

The old Sixth Avenue car stable property, covering the block front on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, is held by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It originally extended about 400 feet on Forty-third Street and 325 feet on Forty-fourth Street, but these distances are somewhat less at present on account of two good-sized plots having been taken off the east end as sites for the Bar Association's building and an apartment house.

RECIPROCITY WITH ARGENTINE.

The Senate Allows the Publication of the List of Reductions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, removed the injunction of secrecy from the commercial treaties negotiated between the United States and other countries last Summer, and which, with one exception, were sent out in Washington dispatches Saturday night. The exception was the treaty with the Argentine Republic. This treaty provides for the reduction of 20 per cent. on articles of Argentine origin which may be imported into the United States, as follows:

On sugar, the reduction to be on the rates fixed by Article 209 of the Tariff act of 1897. Such sugars are also to be exempt from the requirements of Article 5 of that act, provided they are shown to have not paid any internal tax nor received any bounty.

On hides, on the rates prescribed by Article 437 of the Tariff act of 1897, but the concession is not to be construed as impairing the regulations to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases.

On wool, on the rates prescribed by Articles 357, 358, and 359 of the act of 1897.

In return, Argentine agrees to the following tariff reductions upon articles from the United States:

Fifty per cent. on canned salmon, canned lobsters, canned shrimps, canned corn, succotash, canned tomatoes, canned apples, and other fruits, (except peaches, pears, quinces, apricots, and cherries,) windmills, and dried or evaporated fruits, and paraffine wax.

Twenty per cent. on bacon, oatmeal, cracked wheat, hominy, corn grits, corn starch, maizena, (and other cereal foods,) sail twine and cotton rope.

Fifteen per cent. on white pine, spruce pine, Oregon pine, yellow pine, oak, and ash lumber, undressed.

Six and a quarter per cent. on cottonseed oil.

It is provided that no lower duties shall be granted by either country on the articles in question than those granted by the United States to Argentine and by Argentine to the United States. Ratifications are to be exchanged seven months from date.

The treaty negotiations were conducted by United States Minister Buchanan at Buenos Ayres.

Arizona Men to Work for Statehood.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Gov. Murphy and twenty-nine of the leading citizens of Arizona are coming to Washington to aid in the passage of a bill admitting that Territory as a State of the Union.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senator Perkins has introduced a bill to amend the bankruptcy law.

Senator Gear yesterday reintroduced the anti-scalping bill of last Congress.

It is practically decided that the holiday recess of Congress will be from Thursday, Dec. 21, to Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Senator MacCumber of North Dakota introduced bills yesterday providing for commissions to investigate trade relations with China and Japan, with a view of extending commerce in those countries.

Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution has asked that Congress provide means for observing the total eclipse of the sun, May 28, 1900. He says it is only once in a lifetime that the path of such an eclipse passes so near Washington.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offered a joint resolution providing for the submission to the State Legislatures of a constitutional amendment providing that the terms of the President of the United States and the Fifty-sixth Congress shall not expire until the last Wednesday in April, 1900, and that thereafter the terms of the President and Congress shall expire on the last Wednesday in April instead of on March 4.

Secretary Hay has written Speaker Henderson concerning the status of the Virginius Fund, payable to the survivors of the Virginius affair. There appears to be a deficiency of $2,288, according to the report of an expert accountant, and suit for the amount has been begun against the former disbursing clerk of the department, Mr. Kiekhofer. The department neither affirms nor denies the existence of a deficiency, beyond the statement of the expert, and submits the matter for the consideration of Congress.

The Wanamaker Store.

A Careful, Bountiful, Economical New York Christmas Store

SALESPEOPLE should ask you twice for the name and address, or read it to you as they have caught it—we must be very careful to have all the Santa Claus work done with precision—and we never had so much of it to do. You'll help us this far, we know.

It's fine, surely, to choose Christmas gifts from such a store-ful. Only the most modern of modern storekeeping has made this variety possible. Think of having direct importations from twenty countries spread before you. There isn't another store anywhere with such stocks of goods—we are as alone in this bountifulness as though we had a patent on it.

Here's a very true story: A buyer from our staff was secured by another store—many believe they could raise a Wanamaker plant with our gardeners—he was used to big stocks and started to gather them. Trouble came—he was told that such extravagance wouldn't do. Discouraged, he quit. Yet this store isn't extravagant—it is simply bountiful. Quality and reliability considered, Wanamaker prices are decidedly the lowest.

To-morrow morning we will place on view in the Tissot Gallery the original of the wonderful **composite Madonna,** produced by Joseph Gray Kitchell, of Indianapolis. It is the composite of two hundred and seventy-one of the art-world's conception of the Mother of the Savior, the effect being a face of rare, strange beauty. How could painters of many times have produced faces of their ideal that in the merciless camera would blend into one more intensely beautiful than any one of them? But come see the original—or one of the wo; for the Congressional Library has one—several newspapers have published cuts of this picture.

Rugs, Robes and Carpets

Anybody might know that Christmas is near by the way the carpet store is setting aside packages and rolls to remain as great mysteries for a fortnight to come. Sensible gifts, surely—the carpets for giving are made up rug-fashion, as a rule, so the detail of fitting and measuring is skipped. Prices run this way—

Axminster Carpets, $1 to $2 a yard. Body Brussels, $1 to $1.35 a yard.
Velvet Carpets, 90c to $1.50 a yard. Tapestry Brussels, 55c to 85c a yard.

Oriental Rugs have a store to themselves next to the carpets. We've more than ever, and they average higher in elegance. Trouble is that Oriental rugs as a rule are bought in groups—and the Unspeakable Turk who is the world's rug merchant, sees that his riff-raff is not left with him. For the first time our traveler, by fortuitous circumstances as well as good management, was able to select his stock last summer. For once he repealed the law of averages. If you are a student of this queer old art—a translater of the poems writ in rugs, come. We'll be glad to have you enjoy the collection—no matter whether you buy or do not buy.

Fur Rugs are luxurious, the finer sorts, for the whole skin of such beasts as lions, tigers and bears are utilized—the heads mounted by taxidermists. There are inexpensive ones, too—goatskins, for instance, in all sorts of colorings.

If he drives, why not give him a **Fur Robe?** Wolf, ocelot and lynx skins make the lighter-color robes. $50.

There are other fur robes at $7.50 to $50—those at lower prices are the foreign goatskins worked to simulate marten and grizzly. Black cub bears' skins are soft and rather fine.

But can't you come and see them all? Third floor.

Silk Mufflers We gathered a great lot of Silk Mufflers for men's wear, over in London and Berlin—London's are finest—and all are fine for gifts. Brightness without garishness is the rule—and we have the several University colors; these $2.25.

The others are $1, $1.50, $2 and up to $10. All have the earmarks of elegance. Men's Store, Ninth street.

A Sale of Dressing Table Articles Couldn't be more opportune. There's many a pretty little present in this collection. Sterling silver, every piece. And the designs are new, too. Best of all—the prices. Not an article in the lot worth less than half a dollar, many worth a full dollar. Choice among these at

Twenty-five Cents

Tooth brushes, nail brushes and files, cuticle knives, button hooks, shoe-lifts, baby combs, darners and pen-knives. Some have large elaborate handles, some set with jewels, some with beaded edges.

OTHER ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS

At 25c—Tooth and nail brush bottles—glass with sterling silver tops.

At $4.50—Three-piece quadruple toilet sets—comb, brush, mirror. Fifth floor.

Antique Clocks Our Paris office is the Mecca of those having extraordinary things to sell—for no other general store in the world has need for so much rare goods. For three years an expert turned his attention to clocks, and the collection now here is notable. The time-pieces are of the periods of Louis XIV, Louis XV and Louis XVI, and of the Empire—clocks made between 1643 and 1814. Only a few. The prices run from $12 to $200. Basement.

Women's Jackets Seventy-one of them—closing out certain good lots that have been $18.75, $20 and $25. The price to-day is

fifteen dollars

There are black, tan, castor and navy blue—but, of course, one needs to come early to get a share of such a lot. All silk or satin lined. Second floor.

Christmas Gifts In the Art Needlework Store and the Notion Store, along Tenth street side, there are lots of cute and givable things.

Pin cushions—pretty ones, mostly our own make, 40c to $6.75.

Sachets—to hold handkerchiefs, veils, gloves or laces. Some imported, some we made. 35c to $12.

Needle-books, some of the finest with scissors, bodkin and crochet hook besides, 10c and up to $8.

Work boxes—wood, leather, leatherette, and some from Japan that it isn't so easy to classify. 45c to $19.

Main floor, Tenth street.

Ruby Lamp Globes There may be said to be a rage for lamp globes in rich ruby red. And they're scarce. But in the face of that we've a hundred and fifty to sell at little above half price—

10-in. Globes, $1.75 instead of $3.
12-in. Globes, $2.75 instead of $4.

Lamp Store, Basement.

Half Hour Exhibitions ON THIRD FLOOR

Many of the world's great paintings are shown by the aid of a new projecting machine perfected by Mr. H. Halsey-Stirling, the art critic. Mr. Halsey-Stirling calls these exhibitions — four of which are given each day—"Half Hours at the National Gallery, London." A special gallery on the third floor holds delighted audiences at each entertainment—10.30 and 11.30 A. M., 3 and 4.30 P. M.

Calendars The demand for really meritorious art Calendars does not lessen—why, people are even content to pay for them far more than their worth. A few years ago we got the idea of having a line made especially for us—to put a good deal of money into the scheme and depend on large sales to justify the little prices. It won.

We get out entirely new ones each year—thirty-eight styles this time—and we think you save more than half, or, what's the same, a 25c calendar is equal to the other publishers' best at 50c or more.

10c to 35c

A catalogue of them sent free to any address.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Holiday Sofa Pillows Sofa pillows are made both pretty and comfortable now-a-days. That's why their popularity keeps growing. These are most decorative—make our Upholstery Store look like a studio; and the big piles are so inviting that you feel like falling upon them. No wonder people buy ten or twelve pillows at once. $1.50 to $18.25. Kinds?—

Leather, burnt in conventional patterns, heraldic or Shakesperean designs.

Satin damask bound in cord. Silk Velour, Velvet Tapestry, Bokhara Embroidered Tapestry.

Oriental Pillows in the Oriental corner.

Watteau Panels, machine and hand embroidered; some hand painted.

Cretonne filled with down.

Upholstery Store, Third floor.

Jabots Over five hundred, and no two alike—an accident and a bargain in one—25c instead of 50c. Each neatly boxed.

Christmas Store, Fifth floor.

12,000 Handkerchiefs at Half Prices

Here's as good news as we ever printed: A handkerchief importer lost courage because the demand is largest for handkerchiefs with narrow hem, and he sold us his wide-hem stock at exactly half price—and they are ready for you this morning. **All for Women;** all the handkerchiefs of pure linen of our standard; neatly hemstitched.

$1.50 kind at 75c. a doz. $2.50 and $3 kinds at $1.25 a doz.
$2 kind at $1 a doz. $3.50 and $4.20 kinds at $1.50 a doz.
$5 and $6 kinds at $2.50 a doz.

Sold only in dozen and half dozen lots. Packed in neat boxes.

Broadway.

More Room for the Half-Price Shoes

More than three thousand people bought shoes in the Fifth-floor Bargain Store on Saturday—hadn't finished yesterday's selling when this was written, but although we gave more space yesterday, the store wasn't big enough. Still more room to-day, and this is the new arrangement of the stock—

Men's and Children's Shoes, Ninth street side.

Women's Shoes, Tenth street side.

Express elevators and every aid to comfortable buying. We won't have scrambling—any lady or gentleman can buy goods in any nook of this store with self-respect and without discomfort.

We will not sell these shoes to dealers—one reason why manufacturers ask our co-operation in adjusting their stocks is that it prevents breaks in the general market prices. "When Wanamaker makes a shoe sale," said one, "other folks simply look on—the lots melt away in a few days; everybody is helped and ruling prices are saved."

New Shoes in Good Styles at half to a third less than to-day's values—that is the story in a nutshell.

For Women—

Fur-trimmed Romeo Slippers, red and black—all sizes, $1 instead of $1.50.

Home-comfort Shoes, $1.

Kidskin Shoes, welted and stitched; good weight, good style, $1.85 instead of $3.

Calfskin Shoes, $2.35 instead of $3.50.

And with the women's shoes—these gift-things for men—

Men's Slippers, tan and black, 90c and $1.25.

For Men—

$3.50 and $4 Russet Shoes at **$1.75.**

$4 black Shoes at **$2.30.** Patent leather, single soles; kidskin in Winter weight.

$3 black calfskin and satin-finish oil tanned Shoes, lace, double and single soles, **$1.80.**

For Children—

Boys' Shoes, with heels, 11 to 5½, at $1.50. With spring heels, 9 to 13½, at 80c, $1 and $1.25.

Girls' Shoes, spring heels, 50c, 75c and $1—depends on size.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER.** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HOSPITAL LIKE TENEMENT

Dr. Dudley of Harlem Institution Denounces Its Condition.

WARDS "VERITABLE HORRORS"

Fifty Thousand Treated on Vermin-Infected Pier—Harlem Board of Commerce Acts.

Dr. Dudley of the house staff of the Harlem Hospital appeared at the monthly meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce last night and before a large and interested audience made a strong appeal for a new hospital and denounced the conditions prevailing in the present institution.

The meeting was held in the board's headquarters, 50 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. President William A. Martin presided. He introduced Dr. Dudley as the first speaker.

Dr. Dudley reminded the members of the board that he had appeared before them just one year previously for the same purpose. "Since then conditions in the Harlem Hospital have grown steadily worse," he said, "until we have to-day a state of affairs which is disgraceful to this city. The hospital is as crowded at times as the lowest tenement, and it is next to impossible to get anything but dire results.

"We are expected to care for people with the same facilities provided in 1887, notwithstanding the addition to the district's population in the interim of over a quarter of a million of inhabitants. It is not unusual for us to have from two to six patients sleeping on canvas stretchers on the floor. I have seen white boys and negro lads in the same bed. There are no lying-in accommodations, and at times the wards are veritable horrors.

"We frequently have to transfer desperate cases to Bellevue or the Charity Hospital, and it is next to impossible to get many of the patients to consent to go to the latter place. They prefer to die in their squalid homes rather than share in what they believe is the odium of treatment in the charity hospital.

"We are compelled to treat fifty thousand or more patients annually in the miserable outhouse on the pier. I have seen hysterical women awaiting care there while great ugly wharf rats played in and out of holes and crevices.

"When finally we get something done, we must build not for five or ten years, but for the next half century. Any less provision will be a waste of funds."

C. P. Koch said it seemed impossible for the Twelfth Ward to get anything from the present administration.

"The reason might as well be stated plainly," he said. "It is because we are in a Republican district."

William Sherer of the Clearing House Association and President of the Harlem Club said it was high time for the citizens of Harlem to take action.

"We ought not to submit to these outrageous conditions another day without a protest," he said. "We ought to call a mass meeting. The treatment described by Dr. Dudley would be cruel if inflicted on animals."

The Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater agreed with all that had been said, but reminded the members of the board that nothing new had been disclosed. He was inclined to lay the blame on Mayor Van Wyck and his administration.

Dr. D. D. Clark presented a resolution expressing the board's opinion that the Legislature ought to authorize the issue of $500,000 or more of bonds for the immediate construction of a new hospital.

Dr. Clark's resolution was passed unanimously after a little discussion as to whether $1,000,000 ought not to be asked.

The board's Committee on Resolutions was instructed to prepare a bill and have it introduced at the coming session of the Legislature to the end described.

BROOKLYN WATER SUPPLY.

Politicians Owning Suffolk County Rights May Make an Offer—The Situation Serious.

The shortage in the Brooklyn water supply, which, according to Commissioner Dalton, is a serious matter, will result, it was said yesterday, in an offer from a private company to furnish an abundance of water from the Suffolk County watershed. It was developed in the discussion of the Ramapo contract that a number of Brooklyn politicians had acquired rights in Suffolk County, and that they were prepared, if opportunity offered, to sink wells and pump water to the Brooklyn supply pipes and reservoirs. Under a State law the city cannot take possession of the watershed in Suffolk County by condemnation, and the men who control the supply have been sufficiently powerful at Albany to ward off legislation which was designed to repeal this law.

Reports made on an increased supply for Brooklyn before consolidation proved that there was an abundance of water in Suffolk County, and that it would be a comparatively cheap matter to pump the water from the farthest point in the watershed to the distributing reservoirs. One engineer, after a close investigation, reported that water could be obtained in this way at a rate of $20 per million gallons, inclusive of the cost of construction and maintenance of the works. Most of this watershed, it is now asserted, has been taken up under options by politicians who hope to be able to induce the administration to enter into a contract with them.

Commissioner Dalton yesterday denied knowledge of the existence of a company or syndicate which controls the Suffolk County watershed. He believes that with the projected improvements in the city's supply Brooklyn will have an adequate amount of water to meet all requirements. These improvements will take several years to complete, however, and the danger is in a protracted dry season within the next few years.

The water supply situation in Brooklyn has become so serious that Deputy Commissioner James Moffett will send notices to-day to local householders warning them against waste of water. Mr. Moffett said yesterday that every available man in the department was being employed in the search for and the stoppage of waste.

It is admitted at the Department of Water Supply that a water famine is imminent and that the authorities are greatly concerned over the situation. At the present time there is but a three days' supply in the big Ridgewood reservoir, and should a break occur in the conduit which brings water to this distributing point from Hempstead, Brooklyn would be in a very bad fix. If the break in the conduit could not be repaired within three days there would be no water for fire-fighting purposes, for factories, or for household use. This is a possibility which is being viewed with a great deal of nervousness.

The situation, it is said, would be somewhat relieved by a heavy rainfall, but the water supply officials are not hopeful of much of a downpour this month. Permanent relief, it is said, can be obtained only by building the proposed extension to the Millburn conduit. The cost of extending this conduit and constructing the necessary storage reservoirs, it is said, would be about $10,000,000.

ELOPED WITH MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Deportation to End Romance of a Man from Posen.

John Balle, twenty-seven years old, of Tarnowitz, Posen, arrived here in the steerage of the steamship St. Louis on Saturday. With him, booked as his wife, was a woman at least twenty years his senior. They told the immigration officers yesterday that they were going to Milwaukee, where John had a cousin.

The disparity of their ages aroused suspicion. An examination elicited the information that the two had eloped, and that the woman was the young man's mother-in-law. John had left a wife and four children. He kept a bakery in Tarnowitz, and as his wife was but fourteen years old when he married her, the mother-in-law, Mrs. Sophia Brussig, ran the home and looked after the finances. They will be deported.

Drank Disinfectant for Whisky.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—Col. James Graham and William P. Cunneen, two prominent politicians of St. Mary's, drank from a bottle containing a disinfectant yesterday, believing it to be whisky, and both are seriously ill and may die. Col. Graham had bought a bottle of disinfectant and a bottle of whisky, and mixed the bottles by mistake. Graham was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-second Kansas Regiment during the Spanish War.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Oriental Rugs

as features of interior decoration have received our careful attention. Those we now exhibit are choice gifts for the Holidays.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

333 *to* 341 Fourth Avenue

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD SAILINGS

Company's Traffic Arrangements for Next Year Announced.

Gustav H. Schwab, manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, yesterday announced the following traffic arrangements made by his company for the coming year: The usual regular weekly service on Tuesdays and the Thursday service, consisting of large twin screw passenger steamers, will be continued. To accommodate the exposition traffic the company will start steamers from here on Saturdays in June, July, August, and September.

Several of these steamers have been chartered for the members of the Christian Endeavor Society going to Europe next year. The steamers on the special exposition service will be the Aller, Trave, and Saale. They will sail for Cherbourg and Southampton, Southampton being the terminal point. They will leave Southampton on Tuesday, returning to New York by way of Cherbourg. The capacity of the steamers during the Summer will be 5,000 first cabin and 2,000 second cabin passengers. The rates for passage have been but slightly advanced over those of the present year.

PASTOR ACCUSED OF SLANDER.

Brooklyn Magistrate Declined to Interfere in a Church Quarrel.

The Rev. E. H. Clare, pastor of the Calvary English Lutheran Church, in Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, was charged with slander in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday by Cord Wilkins of 1,371 Park Place, a member of his church. Wilkins complained that the minister had called him "a hypocrite and a bum." Wilkins said that he then decided to leave the church and go to another one, but the pastor refused him a letter of recommendation.

Mr. Clare told Magistrate Worth that he was willing to give Wilkins a letter of dismissal to another church, but drew the line at a letter of recommendation. The Magistrate declined to interfere in the trouble, and Wilkins left court vowing that he would bring suit for damages.

GILL-MARTIN GETS $10,000.

Verdict for the Artist in His Suit Against Patrick McInerney.

Joseph Palmerston Gill-Martin, the artist who sued Patrick McInerney, the Brooklyn dry goods merchant, for $100,000 damages for alienating the affections of his wife, Maria Josephine Gill-Martin, obtained a verdict of $10,000 yesterday from the jury which heard the testimony before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court. Francis W. Pollock, counsel for the defendant, moved to have the verdict set aside on the ground that it was excessive, but his motion was denied.

Mr. Pollock then asked for a stay of sixty days in order to prepare an appeal case. Mr. Hummel, counsel for the plaintiff, objected on the ground that the defendant had transferred most of his property to his son, and that a stay of sixty days would enable him to place all of his property out of reach. Mr. Pollock denied the statements of Mr. Hummel, but admitted that Mr. McInerney had transferred his dry goods business to his son. Justice Fitzgerald finally granted a stay of thirty days for Mr. Pollock to prepare an appeal, and allowed Mr. Hummel a counsel fee of $250.

FIRE WAGON IN COLLISION.

Hits a Lexington Avenue Cable Car—Its Occupants Bruised.

A Fire Department repair wagon, driven by Joseph Durr, crashed into a Lexington Avenue cable car about noon yesterday at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. Several men narrowly escaped serious injuries.

The wagon was going at high speed along Sixty-eighth Street, when its pole struck the rear of a north-bound car. The pole was snapped in two. The broken end attached to the wagon swung against the horses' legs, and the frightened animals ran down Lexington Avenue toward Sixty-seventh Street.

There is an incline at that point, and the wagon was gaining an uncontrollable momentum, when Durr managed to turn the horses to the east on Sixty-seventh Street. Durr was thrown out, and the reins were wrapped about his body; but he managed to get loose before being dragged. The wagon was overturned, and several men who were in it were tossed into the street and badly bruised. The team was stopped at Third Avenue, and policemen from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station rendered assistance.

TOOK DOG AND LEFT JEWELS.

Women on a Train for Niagara Falls Telegraphed for Their Diamonds.

Two young women, who were stylishly dressed but could not speak or understand English very well, appeared at the Wagner car ticket window in the Grand Central Station Sunday night and asked for tickets to Niagara Falls. One of them carried a dog, and the other a papier mache telescope case. With some difficulty the ticket agent made them understand that dogs are not allowed in Wagner coaches without permits. Finally one of the women displayed a permit to put the dog in the baggage car. A porter was called to take the dog to the baggage car, and he also took the case, intending to put it in the coach with the women and then put the dog in the car ahead, but as the party reached the train the conductor called "all aboard."

The porter put the case down, thinking that the women would take it up, and rushed to get the dog in the baggage car. The women did not pick up the case, and did not discover that they had lost it until they reached the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Then they opened a continuous telegraphic correspondence with the Grand Central station master, telling him to forward the case, and informing him that it contained diamonds. When he found the case it was opened, and a jewel box was found inside. The case was then sealed and forwarded to the women, who were still telegraphing at nearly every stop made by the train.

Birthday of a Three Wars' Soldier.

Private "Pat" Ginley, a soldier of three wars and threescore battles, celebrated his seventieth birthday anniversary yesterday at the Custom House, where he is employed as the messenger of Deputy Collector Phelps of the Law Division. Ginley hails from County Mayo, Ireland. He served in the English Army through the Crimean war, participated in quelling the Indian mutiny, was with the "Fighting Sixty-ninth" in our civil war, and for gallant conduct received the thanks of Congress, a Medal of Honor, and commendations by Gens. Grant and Hancock. President Lincoln commissioned him a First Lieutenant in the regular artillery, a promotion which Ginley modestly declined. Ginley lives at 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street with his family.

Police Justice Weds at Midnight.

FREEPORT, L. I., Dec. 11.—Residents of this place were much interested to-day in the announcement that Police Justice Archer B. Wallace had been married to Miss Nettie Denton, daughter of Dr. John H. B. Denton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. T. Ketchum. The hour, it is said, was 12 o'clock last night. Justice Wallace is a son of ex-Assemblyman George Wallace. He served through the Spanish-American War.

JUSTICE BOOKSTAVER'S ERROR.

The Omission to File His Oath as a Lawyer Corrected.

Justice Bookstaver, whose term as a Justice of the Supreme Court will expire Dec. 31, neglected to file his oath as an attorney, as required by a recent statute, prior to July 1 last. Having discovered his error, he applied yesterday to Justice Beach for permission to comply with the law.

Justice Beach granted the application and made an order directing that the oath should be accepted as of the date of June 30. He also made an order absolving Justice Bookstaver from the penalties prescribed by the law for failure to file the oath within the time fixed by the act.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:16	Sun sets	4:33	Moon sets	2:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	3:16	Gov. Isl'd	3:48	H. Gate	5:44
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	3:41	Gov. Isl'd	4:14	H. Gate	6:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Belvernon, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Winifred, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Newton, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport McClellan, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tanui, Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Daggri, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hanson, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan, &c.	3:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru. (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle".) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 9 and up to Dec. 23, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 23, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 12.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Nov. 29.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 6.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Heathdene, St. Michael, Nov. 30.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 2.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 6.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 10.
Cuzco, Greenock, Dec. 1.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 7.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Gibraltar Dec. 4.
Ras Elba, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 10.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 2.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 9.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15.

Island, Christiansand, Dec. 2.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Dec. 1.
Santiago, Santiago, Dec. 9.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 9.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 4.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17.

Indroghira, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 2.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

Arrived.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Havre Nov. 21 and Pauillac 27th, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. South of Fire Island at 7 P. M.

SS Alaska, (Br.,) Macauley, Tilt Cove Dec. 3, with copper ore to the American Metal Co.—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Amsterdam Nov. 28, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Layland, London Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 A. M.

SS Olinda, (Ger.,) Hansen, Calbarien Dec. 6, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. 10th.

SS Tallsman, (Nor.,) Berg, Guadaloupe Nov. 21 and Demerara 29th, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Liverno, (Ger.,) Willis, Rio Janeiro Nov. 23, with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Canadia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Stettin Nov. 21, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:37 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 11, 9:30 P. M., south, fresh, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Orion, for Key West and Mobile.
SS Barden Tower, (Br.,) for London.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
U. S. transport Kilpatrick, for Puerto Rico, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Abner Coburn, from New York for Hiogo, was spoken Oct. 26 in lat. 9, lon. 27.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK—PORT JEFFERSON HARBOR—SPAR BUOY PLACED.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a black spar buoy, No. 1, named Haskell's Buoy, has been established in 12 feet at mean low water, to mark a 9-foot spot recently developed on the east side of the channel in Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, New York, on the following magnetic bearings: Old Field Point Lighthouse, N. W. ½ W.; Port Jefferson East Breakwater Beacon, N. by W.; Bench mark "Jefferson" of U. S. Coast of Geodetic Survey on N. W. Point of Mount Misery, N. N. E. ⅞ E.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Erskine, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Naples and Genoa.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, sld. from Shields for New York Dec. 9.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, sld. from Shields for New York Dec. 9.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Liverpool for New York Dec. 9.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, sld. from Swinemunde for New York Dec. 7.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Browniess, from New York for Cagliari, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from Naples, &c., for New York, arr. at St. Michael yesterday.

SS Jersey, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New York Dec. 9.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from Stettin for New York, arr. at Copenhagen Dec. 8.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York via Marseilles, arr. at Genoa Dec. 9.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Dec. 9.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard at 4 P. M. yesterday.

SS City of Perth, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Snowflake, (Br.,) Capt. Harwood, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York Dec. 8.

B. Altman & Co.

MAIDS' and NURSES'

APRONS

at the following very low prices:

19c., 25c., 40c., and 55c.

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A complete selection of both Plain and Trimmed Aprons, useful for the Holidays.

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

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Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25, and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45, and $50.

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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

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MAGIC HAIR STAIN

for lightest brown or black; prepared by George Ormsby, wigmaker, 109 Tremont St., Boston; contains no lead or nerve poison; no smutting or rubbing off; use it once; nothing like it; price $1. Sold by C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton St., N. Y.; Walter S. Rockey, 5th Av. & 35th St., 42d St. & B'way

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Seal, Moire Persian, Black Persian, trimmed Russian and Hudson Bay Sable. Real Chinchilla Mink, etc., etc., from choice skins, exclusive designs.

Muffs, Boas, Collars and Capes

in all known Furs and many combinations.

Fur Lined Overcoats.

Lined Sable, Mink, Persian, Genet, etc., etc.

Fur Rugs, Robes and Skins.

Lions, Tigers, Black Polar and Grizzly Bears, Foxes, Lynx, etc., etc.

An inspection invited.

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Where the New Remedy is Used

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure Treats the Disease Itself

NOT THE SYMPTOMS

Which are Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, Nervousness and Biliousness.

Since it was found that Dyspepsia was a germ disease, that food was not digested in the stomach at all, that flatulency, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, etc., are but the symptoms of the disease, and not the disease itself, rapid progress has been made in treating dyspeptics. Heretofore all dyspepsia cures have been gotten out with the idea of assisting the stomach to digest the food or to cure the symptoms; no wonder they failed to afford anything but temporary relief, and even this relief due to some cathartic which carried off the germs in large quantities, leaving the stomach and bowels partially free for a few days, or until the germs left had multiplied in sufficient quantities to produce the same old symptoms.

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Is the only one containing a germicide which kills the bacilli causing the disease; and as this germicide is accompanied with remedies to relieve the symptoms (each being given separately) this cure **does cure completely.** The fact that it is the only one ever guaranteed should be sufficient proof of its superiority over every other treatment. Your money refunded if it fails.

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Give symptoms and send for free treatment.

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RULES ON NAVAL PRIZES

Supreme Court Decides Claims Growing Out of Spanish War.

BUENA VENTURA IS EXEMPTED

Pedro and Guido, However, Declared to be Legitimate Spoils of War—Dissenting Opinions Given.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided in the naval prize money case growing out of the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura during the war with Spain that the condemnation of the vessel was contrary to the terms of the President's proclamation, and ordered the proceeds of the sale of the vessel be turned over to the owners. In the cases of the vessels Pedro and Guido, also owned by Spaniards, the condemnation was affirmed.

The opinion was handed down by Justice Peckham, and turned upon the construction of the clause of the President's message of the 26th of April, 1898, exempting Spanish vessels in American ports from the operation of the proclamation of the war until the 21st day of May following. It was shown that the Ventura had left an American port on the Gulf of Mexico on the 19th of April, seven days before the Presidential proclamation was issued, and that it was captured on the 26th of that month, or the same day on which the proclamation appeared.

The decision turned upon the point as to whether the President's exemption order applied to Spanish vessels which had left American ports for ports in a neutral country prior to the issuance of the proclamation.

Justice Peckham's opinion held that it did apply to vessels under this condition, and that on this acount the Ventura, though owned by a Spanish house, was exempt. He said in this connection that the policy of the United States always had been one of liberality in such cases, and that there was no reason for a change of policy at this time. He therefore held that the owners were entitled to the proceeds of the sale of the vessel. Justices Gray and McKenna dissented from the opinion.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court in the cases of the Pedro and the Guido, and while the condemnation of these vessels was affirmed, there were dissents in both instances. Four of the nine members of the court united in a dissenting opinion in the Pedro case. This dissenting opinion was handed down by Justice White, and was concurred in by Justices Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham.

The Chief Justice in his opinion in this case stated the facts to be that the Pedro had left Liverpool in March with a cargo for Cuban ports with the intention of afterward proceeding to the United States for a cargo of lumber for her return voyage. She reached Havana on April 17, and on the 22d took her departure for Santiago de Cuba and was captured the same day by the cruiser New York and duly condemned. In passing upon the merits of the case the Chief Justice held that war had been practically declared on the 21st, and that the officers of the vessel must have known this fact. He dwelt upon the fact that the vessel was proceeding from a port of the enemy to another port of the enemy when overtaken and contended that the case did not come under any of the exemptions of the President's message.

Justice White in his dissenting opinion called attention to the fact that the Pedro had been for nine years engaged in a regular line of business between Antwerp and the United States via Cuba, and said that the landing of the light cargo she carried to Havana was only an incident, as it was not nearly so important as the cargo of lumber which was to be carried from the United States on the return. He also urged that Havana Harbor was not blockaded when the Pedro left that port.

The Guido case turned upon a similar state of affairs to that prevailing in the Pedro case, and was also decided against the Spanish owners. In this case Justices Shiras, White and Peckham dissented.

Buena Ventura Now a Coal Barge.

The Buena Ventura was the first vessel captured during the war. She belonged to Larrinaga & Co. of Liverpool, and flew the Spanish flag. Her agents here were J. M. Ceballos & Co. When captured she was laden with lumber. After she was condemned she was purchased by L. Luckenbach of this city, and has since been used as a collier and for coast towing, plying most of the time between Boston and Norfolk. Mr. Luckenbach said yesterday that the court's decision did not, of course, affect his title to the vessel in any way. Sold, as she was, at forced sale, the Buena Ventura brought a very small price—only $13,000. She is a vessel of 1,500 tons. Mr. Ceballos said that, until the matter had been further considered, he could not say what the owners would do.

LOS ABRA CLAIM FRAUDULENT.

Supreme Court Decides the Famous Silver Mining Suit Against the Mexican Republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the opinion of the Court of Claims in the case of the claim of the Los Abra Silver Mining Company against the Republic of Mexico, holding that claim to be fraudulent and unfounded. The claim was for nearly $4,000,000.

The opinion was handed down by Justice Harlan, who went fully into its history. He said that the claim, as first presented to the American-Mexican commission in 1870, was for $1,950,000, but that it was afterward enlarged to $3,962,000. It was based upon the allegation that damage to this amount had been done to the Los Abra Company by Mexican authorities, while the company was operating in the Mexican State of Durango. The commission, through its umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, had allowed $683,044. After a part of the money allowed had been paid to the United States for the Los Abra Company, the Mexican Government brought to the attention of the State Department new evidence, representing the claim to be fraudulent.

After various other proceedings, Congress had in 1892 passed an act authorizing an investigation of the case by the Court of Claims, the act specifically directing the court to ascertain whether the claim was fraudulent and supported by false testimony. The Court of Claims found that the claim was based upon fraud.

This decision was affirmed by Justice Harlan's opinion of to-day. He said that the evidence showed that the whole story of loss on account of the misconduct of the Mexican authorities was improbable and unfounded and that the company, while bankrupt, was not so because of the acts of the Mexican authorities. The effect of the opinion is to bar any further payment to the Los Abra claimants.

In passing upon the case the Chief Justice incidentally decided that the signature of the President attached to a bill during a recess of Congress, if attached within the Constitutional ten days, renders an act so signed as valid as if Congress were in session.

Died on First Wife's Grave.

Andreas Englert, sixty years old, a former well-to-do smoked fish dealer in Brooklyn, killed himself some time on Sunday night with carbolic acid on the grave of his first wife, Marie K. Englert, in the Holy Trinity Cemetery. His body was found yesterday lying across the mound. Englert's first wife died in 1881, and his second, who is buried in another plot in the same cemetery, died last year. Englert amassed a fortune in business, but according to friends he lost most of it in bad investments. He had been living with a son at 213 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

Witness Held for Perjury.

Michael di Marsco appeared as a witness yesterday in General Sessions against John McKenna, under indictment for fraud on di Marsco's complaint. He was arrested on the charge of perjury at the conclusion of his testimony. Di Marsco before the Grand Jury swore that McKenna had received $20 from him under the promise of securing him work in the Street Cleaning Department. The promise was unfulfilled. In court Di Marsco said that he had never seen McKenna before. Judge Newburger ordered that he be committed.

Judge McCarthy Ill.

City Court Judge McCarthy was confined to his home yesterday suffering from a slight cold. It was said last night he would be in court to-day.

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Tiffany Favrile Glass Lamps, Globes and Shades; also a large variety of cups and bowls in old Greek forms.

Many pieces, many price
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TOBACCO TRUST AND CIGARS.

American Company Said to Have Paid $1,500,000 for a Factory.

Announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday that the cigar factory of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, at 1,018 Second Avenue, this city, had been bought by the American Tobacco Company, for a price approximating $1,500,000. It has been an open secret for several months that the American Tobacco Company contemplated adding the manufacture of cigars to its other industries.

Neither Edward A. Kerbs nor Walter A. Schiffer of the firm reported to have sold its plant would talk on the subject last night, but neither would deny that the deal had been consummated. George Arents, Treasurer of the American Tobacco Company, declined to discuss the subject.

DEFENSE OF COL. GARDINER.

Persisten Rumor that William M. K. Olcott Will Conduct It.

Ever since a committee of the City Club filed charges against District Attorney Gardiner, the political gossips have connected the names of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and his partners, ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott and Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, with his defense. On several occasions both Mr. Olcott and Mr. Gruber have denied that they would appear for the accused official, but yesterday the rumor was revived in a new form, and with such detail that those who pretended to know the facts declared positively that Mr. Olcott, at least, would certainly defend Col. Gardiner. The name of Col. Franklin Bartlett was associated with that of Mr. Olcott, but its use was apparently unauthorized, for Col. Bartlett, at the Union Club last night, denied that he had been requested to take any part in the defense.

When asked whether or not he had been selected to appear on behalf of Col. Gardiner Mr. Olcott replied: "I have nothing to say on the subject. I will neither deny nor affirm the truth of the rumor that I have been retained, nor will I say whether or not any advances in that direction have been made to me. It is an entirely personal matter."

Col. Gardiner was not at his apartments in the Waldorf-Astoria last night when a reporter called, and it was said at the Democratic Club that he had not been there.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—P. W. Moen, Worcester, Mass.; Jacob Amos, ex-Mayor of Syracuse.

CAMBRIDGE—Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul.

PARK AVENUE—George G. Ramsdell, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—State Senators F. M. Higgins and N. N. Stranahan.

HOLLAND—George H. C. Drexel, Philadelphia; Perry Allen, Washington; W. H. Keene, St. Louis.

PLAZA—C. Calderon, Columbian Minister to the United States.

NETHERLAND—Daniel Myers, Cleveland; Luther S. Cushing, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Chandler Bullock, Worcester; Oscar Elvas, Atlanta; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis.

ALBEMARLE—Franklin Lee, Cincinnati; Seymour Cunningham, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—N. E. Young, Washington; A. H. Soden, Boston; Hugo Richards, Prescott, Arizona.

ASTOR—The Very Rev. Jacob McDermott, Glens Falls.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. C. H. Amys, Petersburg, Ontario.

GRAND—Congressman Louis W. Emerson, Warrensburg.

MAJESTIC—C. Whitacre, London; Charles Conklin, Atlanta; Prof. Putnam, Harvard University.

EMPIRE—Henry W. Pierson, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—A. E. Cooper, Puerto Rico; E. H. Talcott, Livingston, Mont.; R. L. Ware, St. Paul.

HOFFMAN—Judge William J. Wallace, Albany; Albert D. Leroy, Columbus, Ohio; Harry C. Pullian, Scottsville, Ky.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Babcock, shawls; J. A. Kelly, linens and white goods; Mr. Wright, linens and white goods; A. W. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Morgan, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Cooper, domestics and dress goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Frank & Co., Paris, Ky.; A. B. Frank, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Eisinger, Kramer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, dress goods and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Randall Brothers & Richmond, Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Richmond, silks; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Hengerer, representing; 377 Broadway.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles J. Barrard, domestics and flannels; 51 Leonard Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Richardson, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Lowenberg & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Lowenberg, piece goods; 115 Worth Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, housefurnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 541 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

St. Onge & O'Neil Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. St. Onge, fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Roditi, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. D. Saunders, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street.

Michaels, Wand & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Wand, dry goods; Stuart House.

Smith, E. L., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; E. L. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Heiser, J., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hoffman House.

Union Clothing Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Michaels, woolens; Hoffman House.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. C. Hills, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Schwartz, W. H., Portsmouth, Ohio; clothing; Grand Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Hofheimer, H., Norfolk, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Rose, A., Vicksburg, Va.; notions and furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Joel, W. L., Richmond, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Cohen, A. S., Toledo, Ohio; clothing and furnishing goods' Hotel Marlborough.

Gernsbacher, A. H., New Orleans, La.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hoyt, Sefton, Hoyt Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Hoyt, dry goods; Holland House.

Holstein, G. M., Pulaski, Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; B. Levy, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens and tailors' trimmings; 731 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

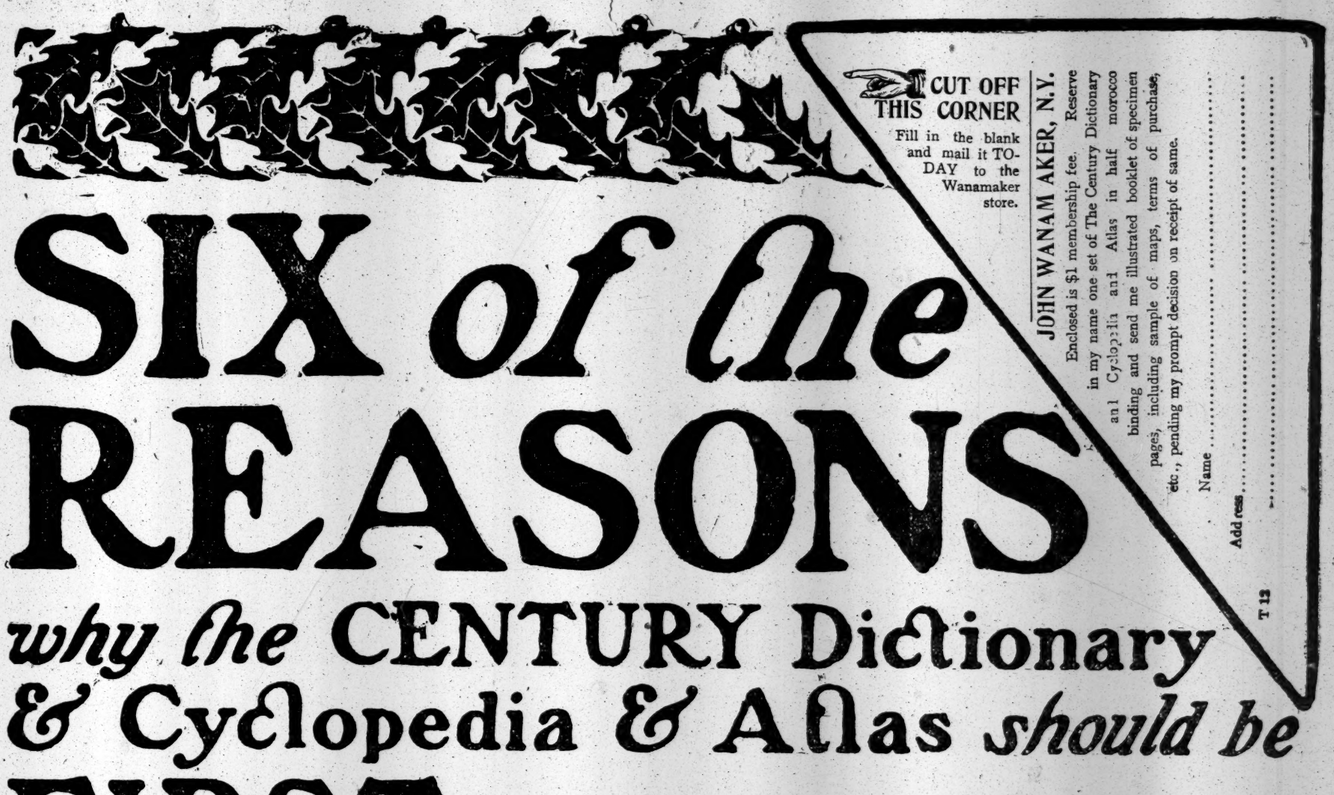
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Campbell, laces and embroideries; 450 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Miss Hallowell at a Church Benefit.

Miss Alice Hallowell, an invalid, known as "The Little Sunshine Poet," will appear for the Ladies' Aid Society in the Franklin Street Church, of which the Rev. Stephen Merritt is pastor, to-night.



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To the Wife in her Home—with its quick, clear answers to the thousand and one questions that come up constantly.

To the Mother, with the health cares of her children.—Your family physician owns a set with hardly a doubt, for it is the best medical work of reference ever compiled, yet losing no technical authority through its simple, easily understood explanations.

To the Students—All of them—the soon-to-be musicians or the porers over mathematics, the searchers in literature, past and present; the many-tongued linguists, the aspiring artists and architects—no less than the child at school whose daily lessons seems to him quite as complex as the more advanced studies of his elder brothers and sisters. For the Century is equally as perfect in its help to the college professor as to the boy at grammar school. Both use it to-day, every day—to consult its marvellous astronomical charts, its thousands of botanical engravings, its wonderful modern maps, which are histories and encyclopedias in themselves, and through all the realms of the birds and beasts and fishes.

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JOHN WANAMAKER

TIRE OF THE GREATER CITY.

Queens Residents Want a Town of Rockaway—Taxes Doubled.

Assemblyman Doughty will, it is said, introduce, by request, a bill at the coming session of the Legislature to have the old lines of the former Town of Hempstead restored. This would mean that Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Arverne, and Rockaway Beach would be taken out of the city and added to Nassau. The sentiment to return to a rural form of government is very strong in the district, and delegations from the several villages will appear before the Legislature to urge the passage of the bill.

The population of the territory which wishes to get out of the city is 8,000, and it is proposed to erect a town to be known as the Town of Rockaway in preference to joining the existing town of Hempstead, which adjoins. The Summer population is about 50,000.

The taxes have been doubled under city government.

$25,000 FOR TUSKEGEE SCHOOL.

Booker T. Washington Receives a Check from a Woman in Ohio.

Booker T. Washington, who is in the city raising an endowment fund for the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute yesterday receved a check for $25,000 from a woman in Ohio, it being the conditional subscription made through Grover Cleveland.

The fund now amounts to $86,000, all of which has been raised since the meeting held in the interest of the school on Dec. 4 in Madison Square Garden.

Brooklyn Man Died at Sea.

William M. Ladler, twenty-seven years old, of 170 Hall Street, Brooklyn, a passenger on the Clyde Line steamship Algonquin, which arrived from Jacksonville Sunday evening, died of consumption at sea on Saturday. The body was brought into port. Mr. Ladler had gone to Florida for his health, but getting worse, started to return home. The Coroner yesterday gave a permit for the removal of the body.

STATE HEALTH BOARD SCANDAL.

Governor May Be Asked to Consider the Conduct of Two Members.

According to reports current in Republican political circles Gov. Roosevelt may be asked to punish Owen Cassidy of Montour Falls, Schuyler County, and Baxter T. Smelzer of Watkins, who are members of the State Board of Health. It is charged by State Senator C. T. Willis and Fremont Cole, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, that Messrs. Cassidy and Smelzer used their official positions to visit punishment on persons who did not think as they did in political matters.

The cases that may be presented to the attention of the Governor are those of Mark Shannon & Co., ice dealers at Penn Yan, and E. C. Gabriel, a milk dealer at Watkins. It is asserted that Smelzer and Cassidy announced that the water in Lake Keuka, which supplies Penn Yan, was impure and disease breeding. Shannon & Co. cut ice from this lake and were ordered to stop selling their stock. They did no business for some time, and then ex-Assemblyman Everett Brown was sent to Albany. On his return, it is claimed, the announcement was made that the Keuka Lake water and ice were all right. At the same time the embargo on Gabriel's milk was raised.

Senator Willis declined to discuss the matter yesterday, beyond saying that he expected to see the Governor very shortly, after which he might have something to say.

Friends of Messrs. Smelzer and Cassidy ridiculed the charges, and say that Messrs. Willis and Cole are angry because the former bolted the nomination of Mr. Nye, the Republican candidate for the Assembly, and supported Dr. J. F. Barnes, who was elected, and is mentioned as the probable Democratic leader on the floor of the Assembly.

B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said last night that he had heard of the trouble, but it had not been brought officially to his attention.

BROOKLYN WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Emily Goodison Drank Carbolic Acid in Prospect Park.

Emily Goodison took a dose of carbolic acid in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and died from its effects an hour later in the Seney Hospital. Miss Goodison was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Goodison, and resided with her parents and four brothers, at 202 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. Morris B. Roy of 356 State Street found her dying on a knoll in the park. Her father said that she had been suffering from extreme nervousness for several months.

In Miss Goodison's pocket were found two poems, clipped from a newspaper, both of which were in a melancholy strain.

Miss Goodison had a sweetheart in the little Connecticut town where the family formerly lived. She was not engaged to him. Her family declare that despondency over her illness explains her act.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; high southeasterly shifting to southwesterly winds.

The depression which was noted Sunday night in the West Gulf States has developed into a dangerous storm, which was central last night in Northern Illinois, and the pressure was low generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except on the Middle and Northern Atlantic Coast.

General rains have continued from the Mississippi River eastward, and they have changed to snow in the Lower Missouri Valley and eastern portion of the middle slope. In the extreme West and Southwest the weather has been generally fair, while in the Northwest there were local snows.

Temperatures continue higher east of the Mississippi River, although they have commenced to fall from the Middle Gulf States northward. In the Mississippi Valley and Northwest the fall in temperature ranges from 6 to 20 degrees. In Colorado and Wyoming there has been a rise of 6 to 24 degrees.

In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions rains and snows continued in the middle and northern portions, with little change in temperature.

The storm will evidently move northeastward during to-day, causing dangerous southerly gales on the lower lakes and westerly to northerly gales on the upper lakes. Rain will continue to-day in the Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, probably turning into snow in the two latter districts. In the upper lake region and Middle Mississippi Valley snow is indicated to-day. It will also snow in the extreme Northwest. To-morrow snow flurries are likely along the lakes and snow in Northern New York and Northern New England.

It will be much colder to-day from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except near the Atlantic Coast, where it will be colder to-night and to-morrow. High southerly winds will prevail along the Atlantic Coast to-day, shifting to westerly to-morrow, except on the South Coast, where they will shift during to-day.

Storm signals are displayed on the Great Lakes, except Michigan, and on the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to Eastport. The display of storm signals was discontinued for the season on Lake Huron yesterday, and will be discontinued on Lakes Erie and Ontario after to-morrow. The display of storm signals will be discontinued on Lake Superior with the closing of the locks at Sault Ste. Marie.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	24	43	46
6 A. M.	27	46	45
9 A. M.	26	49	50
12 M.	34	54	57
3 P. M.	35	56	57
6 P. M.	34	55	56
9 P. M.	30	54	54
12 P. M.	29	55	54

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52½
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1898	30
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 60 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 82 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 30.28, and at 8 P. M. 30.15.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

The most interesting event in the recent history of the Democratic Party is the determination of several of the New York Democrats in the House to vote for the Republican currency measure. It is practically the first open breaking away from Bryanism of Democrats who are actively and professionally engaged in politics and the public service. Gold Democrats who are not in office and have no need and no desire to cater to any vote or to please any boss find it very easy to plant their feet upon the rock of the single gold standard and proclaim their principles aloud. It is far less easy for men who have ambitions for a long career in politics to announce their dissatisfaction with the principles of their own party and their intention to support a bill embodying the policy of their opponents.

It is profitless and ungracious to inquire whether the New York Democrats who are going to vote for the Currency bill are acting under the orders of a boss, or of two bosses, or three. They have done a manly, honest, and highly creditable act. A right action is self-justifying. It is needless to look beyond the individual judgment and conscience for its origin and its reward. It is not necessary that the voice of the boss should be heard warning the Democratic Congressmen from the Brooklyn and New York districts that they would serve their country and their party best by refusing to be dumb-driven cattle in the Bryanite herd, by giving their support to an honest and wise measure of reform, and by letting the public know of their intention. If these Congressmen have intelligence enough even to "go through the motions" of being Congressmen they must be very well aware that the Bryan leaders of the party are taking it along the broad road that leads to death. It is not a Republican measure they are supporting, but a Democratic measure as well. In the days when the Democratic organization was inspired by the old faith and led by men who kept it pure, honest money was in the creed. The only Democratic platform adopted at a National Convention of Democrats, genuine Democrats, since the Chicago platform of 1892, was adopted at Indianapolis, in September, 1896. It declares for the gold standard. Its principles are substantially those of the House Currency bill. No Democrat who is not tainted with the dangerous and abominable heresies of Populism will experience the slightest moral or political difficulty in supporting it with voice and vote.

But it is said there may be a Democratic caucus to whip these apostate New York Democratic Congressmen into line again. That would be a first-rate plan. A Democratic caucus that would declare by a majority vote that no Democrat should retain his standing in the party unless he would pledge himself to vote against the Currency bill and always and everywhere to support Bryanism and all its fatal follies would serve to clear the atmosphere. The leaders of the organization would then know where they stood. Will Mr. RICHARDSON have the courage to put his following to this test of orthodoxy? If he should discover that Democrats from other States beside New York were disinclined to follow blindly along the road that leads to death the fact might be disconcerting for the moment, but if there is going to be a mutiny in the ranks over the cause and the candidate that are being put forward for next year the extent and nature of it ought to be made known. A small army all of one mind is better and more convenient than a larger one at odds about the things it is going to fight for. Besides, as the army is foredoomed to a terrible drubbing, it makes no difference in the result.

THE REPULSE OF GEN. GATACRE.

It is not a good showing for the British Army, it is not a good showing for modern civilization in consequence, which has just been made by, or more properly of, Gen. GATACRE. That officer thought to make a brilliant stroke by surprising an intrenched camp of Boers, and he has succeeded in making only what the French call a "stroke missed." It seems very likely that he was deliberately misled by his guides. But that does not help matters at all. On the contrary, that makes matters worse. Because it tends to show that the hostility against the British of the whole white population in the theatre of operations is controlled by nothing but the fear of immediate death.

This is one of the serious aspects of the British campaign. In South Africa, upon the whole, the population of Dutch descent and Dutch sympathies probably outnumbers the population of British descent and sympathies. But, what is more to the purpose, the Anglicized population is confined to the towns, while the Dutch population prevails throughout the rural regions. Literally, the farmers, or "Boers," are of Dutch descent, and will do as much toward thwarting the British plans as they dare to do, not being at all ashamed of deceiving the enemy, but expecting that their deception will be counted to them for righteousness.

The results have been very serious. The Boers of Cape Colony, it is expected by the English press, will be bolder hereafter than they have been heretofore in giving practical expression to their sympathy with the Boers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. It is quite possible that all the young men of Dutch descent in the Cape Colony who are capable of bearing arms, and who could be spared, have already gone to the defense of their brethren of the threatened republics, and gone with the godspeed of their families. The excess of the Boers reported in arms over the arms-bearing population of the two republics can scarcely be accounted for on any other supposition. But that is not the sole mischief. Doubtless the guides who have misled Gen. GATACRE are already local heroes, or will be so shortly. They are not in the least ashamed of themselves. Quite the contrary. And every prudent British commander will henceforth be very shy of trusting to the information about the country which is given to him by the inhabitants, that is to say, by the only persons who are capable of giving him local information.

The immediate military results of this reverse are serious enough. The ultimate and moral results are quite beyond calculation, though they seem to justify the gloomy tone of the British press. It is not disputed that the Boers have captured some 600 British troops. It is alleged that this capture brings their total of prisoners during the campaign up to 2,500. These men are as much deducted from the effective total of the British force as if they had been killed in action. And it is coming to be seen that the British total, without any abatements at all, is dangerously insufficient to the successful conduct of the British campaign. This is, of course, a very serious showing. It will not at all shake the resolution of the British people. That people has been tried too often to allow anybody to say that it is discouraged by defeat. But the fact is that the whole available fighting force of the British Army is in South Africa already, and that the question from what source it is to be reinforced is a very serious question. As the British public comes to comprehend the full significance of the situation it is not to be expected that the statesmen immediately responsible for the situation will get themselves beloved. The person most responsible for the situation is undoubtedly the "pushful" Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whose "new diplomacy" has proceeded upon the assumption that the Boers were obliged to come to his terms, and that, if it came to the use of force, they could not oppose any serious resistance. It seems that their resistance is very serious indeed, and that, for the moment, it is not the little republics but the mighty empire which is in a desperate situation. When this is understood in England, it seems likely that a necessary result of the understanding will be a sudden and decisive drop in the popularity of the British statesman who has resorted to bullying and hectoring, relying upon his irresistible strength, in place of civil negotiation, and who finds that the strength at his immediate command is far from being so irresistible as he had supposed.

BRYAN AND THE SOUTH.

Mr. BRYAN ought to make known to the country his attitude toward the isthmian canal project, especially to the people of the South, to whom the building of the canal is a matter of vital importance for the development of their industries and trade.

Does he favor or does he oppose the union of the two oceans by a canal that would shorten by 10,000 miles the voyage from New York to San Francisco and would create a water route between New Orleans and the future great cotton markets in the Far East shorter than the Suez route?

President MCKINLEY promises that the work of the Isthmian Canal Commission shall be actively prosecuted and a report made at the earliest possible date. The commission is to find and indicate the best route, whether it be that of the Nicaragua company or of the Panama company or elsewhere. "The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of Congress," says the President in his message. In his last previous message he dwelt at greater length and with weightier emphasis upon the necessity of building the canal. "The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now," he says.

They are stronger. The country is going ahead, not backward, Mr. BRYAN. Which way are you going?

The President is going ahead. His face is turned forward, not back. How many citizens of this Republic can recall a President's message previous to this one that contained not one word about a protective tariff? For a quarter of a century protection has been the foundation article of the Republican creed. President MCKINLEY, whose name has been a synonym for the party doctrine of high and higher protection, makes no mention of it in his message, but he does declare that it is "our plain duty to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets." The Philippines must, of course, be treated in the same way. This is free trade with our new possessions, the only possible economic relation we could maintain with them that would not be absurd. The suggestion of free trade with Puerto Rico and the deliberate exclusion of all mention of McKinleyism from the message of WILLIAM MCKINLEY are symptoms of a keen desire to get away from the dead policies of the past and embrace the living opportunities of the present and future. It is the highest consistency, a mark of successful statesmanship, to see and follow the path that leads straight on, no matter what old trodden paths that lead to no new field have to be abandoned in taking it.

President MCKINLEY shows that he is aware that something has happened in the last two years. He is disposed to take fortune at its flood. When last heard from W. J. BRYAN was trying to sweep back the flood. He is the enemy of expansion, either in territory or business. In his view opportunity is a snare and advancement a crime.

If he has shaped out a harmonious and consistent policy, he must be opposed to an interoceanic canal. What is the use of a canal unless there are to be trade for the ships that would use it and markets for their cargoes? Mr. BRYAN insists that there must be no increased trade, no new markets. If he were made President, therefore, we cannot doubt that he would disband the canal commission and pronounce the canal project outlawed.

By applying his free-silver principles he would paralyze industry. His anti-trust crusade is intended to put a stop to business unless it be conducted on the cross-roads plan. His opposition to the holding of our new possessions is calculated to exclude us from the great new markets now opening and keep our foreign commerce where it is. Five-cent cotton for the South is what BRYAN is aiming at.

The sooner the voters of the Southern States perceive the drift of Bryanism and its sure consequences to them, the better for their welfare. Their continued support of a man whose principles are hostile to their interests and would ruin them if carried out in the National policy can be accounted for only by the theory of their blindness to the real nature and meaning of his teachings.

BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

We are very glad to see that our neighbor The World is bringing its powerful influence to bear in favor of "holding up" the Mayor and Board of Estimate in their headlong career. It joins us in trying to prevent them from carrying out their plan of rushing through the project of building two bridges, at a cost of thirty millions, without stopping to inquire whether the objects of the bridge building cannot be attained at a much less cost.

There is one respect in which the eligibility of tunnels, in comparison with bridges, has not received enough attention, and that is the superiority of the accommodations they promise to other communications than those which are concerned with the transit of passengers or even of freight. It is not without significance that the only tunnel now in operation under the East River is primarily a tunnel for the conveyance of a gas main. The tunnels contemplated by the Controller, though primarily for the conveyance of passengers, might readily be adapted to accommodate not only gas mains and electric wires for all purposes, but also, in case of necessity, water mains, such as it seems to be agreed must ultimately be carried across the river. It is worthy of note that the new subway at the Bank of England, in London, is planned to take in the whole subterranean connections of the city, and to make connections subterranean which heretofore have been carried on above ground.

The World does not scruple to impute improper motives to the Mayor, and to charge that his refusal to investigate the subject is to be explained only by the fact that "CROKER & Co. are allied with bridge builders, not with tunnel builders." We have already, for our own part, disclaimed any such belief. But the Mayor must see that the hypothesis of our neighbor is that which every disinterested citizen must naturally form of his action in refusing to find out what there is to be said for tunnels against bridges, as a means of meeting the needs of the city. No public motive for his obstinacy appearing, or being imaginable, the natural inference is that he has some private motive. That is not an imputation under which the Mayor can like to rest. It is not one under which he can afford to rest, either individually or as a representative of "the organization." He can escape from it by acquiescing in the impartial investigation of the question, which, as we understand it, is all that the Controller asks. But we do not see how he can escape it short of such an acquiescence.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

The most remarkable thing about the currency debate that began in the House yesterday is that it does not create a ripple of excitement in the public mind, not even in Wall Street, where minds are always keenly plotting for excuses for excitement. The debate will develop no new views, and the resulting action is already determined by the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus. The only thing not known beforehand is the number of Democrats that will finally be recorded for the bill.

The simple truth is that the House is but registering with formal authority the policy developed by the course of events and dictated by the predominant opinion and sentiment of the whole country. The changes of the past three years have made it impossible that this country should do business on any but the gold standard, and the people know it. When trade, industry, and production were stagnant and when the chief concern of the average man was how he was to earn a living for his family or to pay his debts, he was ready and eager to discuss novelties in the standard of value which might make easier these two important processes. But when business is active and the average man is "making money" he wants that money of the best, and is not worried over the appreciation of the metal of which it consists. His healthy appetite and vigorous digestion destroy all interest in nostrums, however ingeniously they may be presented.

This state of mind is most actively shown among those engaged in large transactions, for whom the past few years has afforded many a lesson. They have learned, in the phrase of Dr. EVERETT, to "look up and not down, out and not in." In every line of affairs they have come in contact with the forces that work not only here, but throughout the world. They have been seeking the world's markets, studying the conditions that prevail in the world's trade, and they have had it fairly driven in on their minds that the very first essential for such trade is the soundest and most stable standard of value. To talk to them now about the advantages to the debtor class of a depreciated standard like silver is useless. They are no longer a debtor class. They are or are seeking to be creditors of debtors or buyers in every quarter of the globe. The money they spend at home or receive from abroad must be the same at all times and everywhere as nearly as is possible. They and the country have outgrown the deceptions and allurements of silver.

The Senate is not ready to respond so promptly or completely to the situation. It has ideas of its own, as it always has, especially as to details. In this case, it has the notion of grafting on the House bill, or at least on the gold standard provisions, a scheme for refunding the bulk of the bonded debt, apparently for the purpose of securing a mass of 2 per cent. bonds on which the National banks can base their note issues. The scheme does not meet with much favor in the business circles most interested in it. It will be noted that it relates solely to the part of the House plan dealing with the banks. It is fair to assume that without this disturbing feature the gold standard provisions could be enacted with little difficulty. If this shall prove to be the case, we believe that it would be in every way wise to drop all attempts at legislation as to the bank issues and secure the best possible plan for the establishment and maintenance of the gold standard. At best the banking plan is but scratching the surface of the problem presented. It would be far better to secure the essential thing and let the banking measure wait.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Complaint is made by one of our readers because hyphenated proper names occasionally appear in our columns. "This," says the critic, "is snobbery of the most contemptible sort." What is—the hyphenation of names by the owners thereof, or our tacit admission that said owners have a right to call themselves whatever they choose? That is a distinction of some importance. Our private, personal opinion is that this use of the hyphen does sometimes indicate a snobbish tendency, but often it is a mere matter of custom or convenience, and therefore innocent or even commendable. Whatever the facts in a given case may be, however, it is hardly our duty to discover them, or to establish one list of people to whom we will grant the little mark and another of those from whom we will sternly withhold it. Within the limitations fixed by law and propriety, names can be chosen and manipulated according to individual fancies and tastes, and we hear no call either to advise or to coerce anybody in a matter so distinctly none of our affair. The height of our ambition, as regards names, is to print them correctly, and by correctly we mean not in accordance with our own ideas, but with those of the persons mentioned. If our correspondent knew how difficult is the attainment even of this modest desire, he would not be bothering himself or us about the snobbery of hyphens.

—It is pleasing to see that the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League has turned its attention to danger which threatens every hunter—and everybody else who goes out into the real country—from the careless use of guns that can kill at enormous distances. There have been almost innumerable accidents of late, many of them ending fatally, and the league does well to urge the passage of laws to punish the reckless shooters severely. Hitherto they have incurred nothing except the necessity of making useless excuses, and that is not enough.

—Among the letters published in the last number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW was one from the venerable JAMES D. PORTER, ex-Governor of Tennessee and ex-Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. BAYARD—to mention only two of our correspondent's many holds upon the memories of his countrymen. The ex-Governor told how he, too, had once made the same mistake that Ambassador CHOATE did in a recent speech, and ascribed to the Bible the familiar saying about the proximity of cleanliness to godliness. He also told how he was gently called to account therefor by a distinguished clergyman, but he did not express any opinion as to whence the phrase originally came. The problem is a difficult one. The form "Cleanliness is next to godliness" has usually been credited to JOHN WESLEY, who used it in a sermon on dress, but when the sermon was published the words appeared in quotation marks, and where he got them has never been settled. In the second book of BACON'S "Advancement of Learning," as the much knowing BARTLETT reveals, it is remarked that "Cleanliness of body was ever deemed to proceed from a due reverence to GOD," but the connection between that and WESLEY'S well-balanced proposition is the reverse of close. The idea is obviously of Oriental inspiration, however it may be as to its expression, and the chances are that it is Semitic as well as Oriental. The beauties of cleanliness were of late recognition in the Western World, and even yet our suddenly beloved cousins in England consider the daily bath so little a matter of course that they talk about it almost as much as about the weather.

—Practice, and nothing else, makes artillerymen skillful, and without skillful artillerymen big cannon at the approaches to this or any other port would be of a value considerably less than their enormous cost. As the truth of these statements is not and cannot be denied, the fact that a pilot boat cruising off Sandy Hook on Saturday was struck and rather thoroughly wrecked by a shell from Fort Hancock must not be made the basis of a demand that the use of great guns in this immediate neighborhood cease at once and forever. It is, however, good proof, and not the first, that the officers in charge of this admirable phase of defensive activity are not as careful as they might be, and as they should be. The hitting of a pilot boat put only a few lives in peril, but last Summer crowded excursion steamers repeatedly had what, to their passengers at least, looked like exceedingly narrow escapes. At Fort Schuyler the firing went on daily for weeks at a time, and the Captains of the Glen Island boats were overheard more than once giving expression to their relief after they had passed beyond range of the targets. Unless a new system of practice is invented and adopted—the restriction of it, say, to certain announced hours in the early morning—there is sure to be a terrible accident some day, and when that happens the excellent intentions of our devoted defenders will hardly be accepted as adequate excuses by the bereaved relatives of two or three hundred victims.

—Though the friends of Admiral SAMPSON see only a combination of ignorance and insolence in the determination of the people of the United States to credit Admiral SCHLEY with the winning of the battle of Santiago, they cannot pretend to ignore said determination, and as they are continually trying to change it, their experiences are frequently unpleasant. Note, for example, what happened in Philadelphia last week to the Rev. A. L. ROYCE, Chaplain of the cruiser New York, while he was addressing the Pennsylvania Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. We quote from The Philadelphia Record: "The Chaplain is a strong supporter of Admiral SAMPSON in the dispute which has raged over the respective merits of that officer and Admiral SCHLEY, and in his talk he took occasion to speak disparagingly of the latter commander's part in the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba. 'The Brooklyn,' he said, 'was hit more times than any other ship in the navy,' a remark which brought forth applause, to the Chaplain's apparent annoyance. 'But,' he continued, 'that was because she was big and couldn't get out of the way.' This remark was followed by lively hissing, which was repeated when the Chaplain stated that Admiral SCHLEY was usually found to be far from any place of danger. The sympathies of the audience were evidently with SCHLEY, and the Chaplain's statements were regarded as very ill-timed."

DESERTED THE DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the possible nomination of William J. Bryan by the Democratic Party in 1900 as their candidate for the Presidency, the writer, long a Democrat, begs to give his views. His first vote was cast in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. From that time onward he voted the Democratic ticket at each Presidential election down to 1896. At this last election he voted for Mr. McKinley, his first Republican vote since 1860, feeling that he could put up with excessive protective tariffs and other Republican notions that he doesn't believe in, rather than swallow Bryan, free silver, Populism, income taxes, and other Democratic heresies that have no place in the original Democratic Party.

Nor, if he should live fifty or one hundred years to come, will he ever vote the Democratic ticket until it is purged from free-silver and Populist heresies, for whatever burthens he is called upon to endure as a taxpayer and citizen because of Republican doctrines of high protection, militarism, and expansion, or trusts and monopolies run rampant, these ills are but feathers compared to those to which we would be subjected if dominated by that charlatan Bryan and his hungry and devilish cohorts.

Now, if the opinion of the writer were unique it would be of small moment; but convinced as he is that it is substantially the view as it will be practically the action, of tens of hundreds of thousands of gold Democrats in the coming campaign of 1900, he has thought it best to publish it through your columns.

The Democratic Party has been forgiven many of its blunders in the past; but it is now moribund, and it deserves to die, and it will die. AN OLD NEW YORKER.

New York, Dec. 8, 1899.

Supplement to "John's Way."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under "Current Literature" in Sunday's TIMES I find a poem "John's Way," which is very good in a way, but I think it lacks one stanza which I would add, thus:

But when he sees a weaker man
Who has a farm John wants, why then
He'll fight and take it if he can.
And always has where'e he could,
On some pretense of doing good—
Good unto John being understood—
For that's John's way.

W. VAN GAASBEEK.

Brooklyn, Dec. 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Couldn't Help Saying It.

"What is the longest day you ever knew?" he asked, when conversation lagged.

"This one," she replied, without even making an effort to conceal her yawn.—Chicago Post.

Anticipations.

The Minister—Well, Willie, what do you expect Santa Claus is going to bring you this year?

Willie—Oh, a lot of things that ma needs around the house.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Breakfast.

Landlady—Well, Mr. McGinnis, I hope you had something you liked for breakfast this morning.

Boarder—Yes, indeed, Mrs. Irons. I had a magnificent appetite.—Chicago Tribune.

As Far as She Would Trust Him.

"Madam, you can't carry your umbrella, that baby and bandbox, and hold your dress up. Let me assist you by carrying your bandbox."

"No, that's got my new hat in it; you carry the baby."—Chicago Record.

Hereditary Garments.

Tommy—Pop, what is the meaning of "hereditary"?

Tommy's Father—Anything that descends from father to son.

Tommy—Then your old clothes that ma makes over for me are hereditary, ain't they?—Philadelphia Record.

AN ASTONISHMENT.

From The Washington Star.

There's a mighty curious feller who is livin' out our way,
He never seems as anxious as the rest to have his say.
He listens to an argument as quiet as kin be
An' never makes an effort to break in an' referee.
An' once upon a time—us folks is talkin' 'bout it yet—
We asked him his opinion so's to help decide a bet.
It was on a general topic that excited high and low.
This feller thought a minute. Then he said he didn't know.
We'd heard a lot o' people who had struggled to explain
Each query. It 'ud give you palpitation of the brain
To hear the way they figured. An' their words were of such length
That tryin' to remember them was jes' a waste of strength.
But the wisest of them never, with their great displays of wit
Within my recollection made the memorable hit
That he scored when, after thinkin' very carefully an' slow,
He faced the situation 'an' confessed he didn't know.

GERMANS ASK FOR A NAVY

Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Buelow Say It Is Necessary.

DECLARE THEY WANT PEACE

But the Warships Are Needed as Defenses—Loans Will Be Made to Defray Their Cost.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—In the Reichstag today Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, announced that the Federal Government had come to the conclusion that the present navy was insufficient for the country's needs, and that estimates for doubling the present number of warships would be submitted.

He added that the period within which the increase of the navy would be effected was not to be fixed by law, the number of new ships to be provided for annually in the estimates being decided in accordance with budgetary requirements.

"In this matter," he continued, "the federated Governments are acting on the supposition that in accordance with the general principles governing the financing of estimates the additional vessels will be paid for by loans."

Count von Buelow, in supporting the proposed increase in the navy, said:

"The President of the United States in his message expressed himself concerning the good relations between the United States and ourselves with a warmth that fills us with sincere satisfaction, and, as far as Great Britain is concerned, we are willing and ready to live in peace and concord with her on the basis of full reciprocity and reciprocal consideration."

Count von Buelow also justified the increase in the navy from a political point of view, and declared that the German policy had always maintained an even course between neglecting and overdoing transoceanic interests.

Alluding to the warlike changes and revolutions of the past few years, he said:

"I cannot yet believe a new partition of the earth is immediate. We wish to interfere with no foreign power, but neither do we wish to let our feet be trodden upon by a foreign power, nor let ourselves be pushed aside either politically or economically. We cannot but be mixed up with the future, the prospects of which have been considerably modified during the last two years, because we have now interests in all parts of the world. The powerful vitality of the German people has involved us in the world's administration and drawn us into the world's policy.

"In the presence of a Greater Britain and a Nouvelle France, we have claims to a Greater Germany, not in the sense of conquest, but in the sense of a peaceful extension of our trade and points of support. We cannot, will not, suffer that a people shall pass to the order of the day over the heads of the German people. [Cheers from the Rightists and laughter from the Leftists.]

"We have always, hitherto, come to an easy and willing understanding with France, in isolated colonial conventions. In this respect, also, we have found friendly obligingness in the case of Russia, to which we have fully and wholly responded.

"But just because the external position is now favorable we must use it to insure ourselves for the future. I wish, we all wish, that our future may be peaceful. Whether it will be so no one can say.

"We must be secured against surprise, not only on land, but at sea. We must create and possess a fleet strong enough to exclude attack by any power, and I emphasize attack, for in the absolute peacefulness of our policy it can never be other than a question of defense.

"German foreign policy is neither covetous, restless, nor fanciful. The fancifulness of our plans is the invention of the foreign press, and not sanctioned by the German press or officially. Like all nations with maritime interests, we are compelled by necessity to have coal supplies and obtain naval bases. This manifested itself in the Hispano-American war, which taught us many striking lessons.

"While pursuing this practical policy toward our transoceanic colonies we must not forget that our centre is Europe. We do not neglect our duty in providing security for our position, which rests on the Dreibund."

As an instance of the necessity of a navy, Count von Buelow cited the present conditions in Venezuela, where, he said, "very considerable German interests are seriously jeopardized, and to which country we are able only to send two or three old training ships."

Continuing, Count von Buelow said: "In the coming century the German people must be either the hammer or the anvil. In the name of our country's best interests I entreat your favorable reception of the Navy bill."

Baron von Thielmann, the Secretary of the Treasury, described the financial position of the empire as favorable, and said the interest on the navy loan would be guaranteed by the imperial revenues.

The Reichstag presented a highly impressive spectacle to-day during the debate. In the Court box sat Prince Radziwill, with instructions to make a personal report to the Kaiser. The Bundesrath table was crowded.

Count von Buelow's speech provoked approval and disapproval, almost equally emphatic. The disapproval came from the Radicals. When he declared that Germany did not desire to pursue an aggressive pyrotechnical course, but was equally determined not to be pushed aside politically or commercially by other powers and never to allow an important international question to be settled without consulting her, there was an outbreak of spontaneous applause.

Prince Hohenlohe, whose weak voice was scarcely audible; Admiral Tirpitz, and Baron von Thielmann were heard in silence. The session was brief, because the House desired to see the speeches in print before considering the proposals.

After the adjournment it was said in the lobby that the Emperor had given strict orders for the dissolution of the Reichstag should the Cabinet consider it unlikely that the bill would pass.

Prince von Hohenlohe's announcement regarding the enlargement of the German Navy has been eagerly looked for in Germany and throughout Europe. It has been known for some time that all the energies of the Emperor and his Ministers would be devoted to securing legislation providing for a greatly increased number of ships, the Canal bill, and the measure known as the "Force bill" being put in the background.

It is doubtful, however, whether any persons outside of the Kaiser's immediate advisers expected proposals looking to such an immense increase as is now asked for. Inspired articles have been appearing in great profusion lately, in which attention has been called to the likelihood of Germany's warships soon being necessary. The talk of an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan has been given as one reason for this, while Dr. Adolf Wagner, in Die Woche, declared that the "arrogance of the Yankees" might lead to hostilities at any time.

At the beginning of the present year, after the final acceptance of the last Naval Defense act, the German fleet, including available vessels then built and those under way or to be built, was to be formed as follows: One flagship, (battleship;) two squadrons, each of 8 battleships; two divisions, each of 4 coast defense ships; 6 large and 10 small cruisers for the home squadron; 3 large and 10 small cruisers for foreign service, and in reserve 3 battleships, 3 large cruisers, and 3 small cruisers. These figures are exclusive of torpedo boats and destroyers, training ships, special service vessels, and gunboats.

This establishment was to be completed in six years. The doubling of the navy now asked by the Emperor and his Ministers will give Germany a navy almost equal to that of France, and considerably more powerful than that of Russia, which is third in the order of naval powers, Great Britain, however, will still retain her supremacy in the size of her fleet, the vessels now being built for her being about as many as those which have just been asked for by the Emperor.

FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

Count de Dion Is Ejected from Court and a Defendant Imprisoned.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court, to-day resumed the hearing of witnesses in the case of the Auteuil disturbances. Count de Dion insisted upon making a speech before taking the oath, to which M. Falliéres, President of the court, objected. The Count was finally ejected amid an uproar.

MM. Cailly and du Bie, two of the prisoners, were particularly noisy and vituperated M. Falliéres. The Public Prosecutor demanded their expulsion, and the sitting was suspended.

On resuming the hearing M. Falliéres read a decision sentencing M. Cailly to three months' imprisonment and excluding him from the court until the speeches begin, excluding M. Bruenet from the court for a week, and excluding M. du Bie for two days.

BARON PENZANCE IS DEAD.

Was a Famous British Barrister—Left No Heir to His Title.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Baron Penzance, James Plaisted Wilde, is dead.

The Right Hon. James Plaisted Wilde, Privy Councilor, first Baron Penzance, was one of the famous British lawyers of this century, and until the last he frequently took an active part in legal proceedings in the House of Lords.

Lord Penzance was born July 12, 1816, in London. He was the fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde. His uncle was the famous Lord High Chancellor, Thomas Wilde, who as a member of the Inner Temple in 1839, Truro in 1850. Lord Penzance was educated at Winchester School and at Trinity College Cambridge, and was called to the bar was a member of the Inner Temple in 1839. The year after he was called to the bar he was made Junior Counsel to Excise and Customs, which position he held until 1860. In 1853 he was made a Queen's Counsel; in 1859 counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster, and in 1860 a Baron of the Exchequer. Three years later he succeeded Sir Cresswell Cresswell as Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, one of the most important Judgeships in England.

In 1869 he was raised to the peerage, and in 1872 resigned his Judgeship on account of ill-health. In 1875, however, he was appointed Dean of Arches and Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York. He also attended the House of Lords frequently as a member of the Final Court of Appeal. He was made a Privy Councilor in 1864.

Lord Penzance, besides his judicial duties, took an active part in public life, and had also a high reputation as a scholar. He was a member of many important commissions, including that appointed to consider the feasibility of forming a digest of the common law, and the Judication and Marriage Law Commissions. He was one of the most vigorous opponents of the plan for the fusion of law and equity which resulted in the destruction of the old common-law courts. He was mainly instrumental in defeating the bill introduced by the late Lord Carlins for abolishing the judicial functions of the House of Lords.

Lord Penzance married in 1860 Lady Mary Pleydell-Bouverie, third daughter of the third Earl of Radnor. He leaves no children, and there is no heir to the title.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Yale-Harvard Team Will Challenge English College Men.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—It is said that, possibly, the proposed Harvard-Yale-Oxford-Cambridge Easter return athletic meeting in the United States will not be brought off, in which case the Oxford-Cambridge team will have to go to America in July, unless the Harvard-Yale team accept the suggestion that they visit England again and then go to Paris.

Nothing is known at either Oxford or Cambridge University in regard to the published statement that the University of Pennsylvania team will meet the team of the English universities while on their way to Paris. The Oxford-Cambridge team has decided not to go to Paris.

Inquiries made at Cambridge, Mass., show that the Harvard people think the proposed meet is in return for the visit the Americans made to England in July of the present year. Harvard, it was learned, had not done much toward getting the Oxford and Cambridge athletes over, but Yale was said to have been active in the movement. Nothing could be ascertained in regard to the Harvard men going to England.

In an interview at New Haven with Manager Dana of the Yale team, on the subject, he said:

"It is the intention of the Yale-Harvard team to challenge the Englishmen. Negotiations have been opened, but no formal challenge has yet been sent. The time and place have not been decided upon. No suggestion about a visit to Paris has been made so far."

SANTOS SHIPS STILL HELD.

Health Board Postpones Action—Plague Steamer Gets Clearance Papers—Police Watching Lighters.

The Board of Health did not render a decision yesterday as promised regarding the Santos coffee steamers detained in quarantine. The meeting which was to have been held in the morning was postponed to this morning, because of the absence of Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, in Washington.

The mate of the J. W. Taylor yesterday visited the Custom House and secured clearance papers for Queenstown, for which port the vessel will sail in a day or two.

The John C. Seager Company secured yesterday at the Custom House a general order for the steamer Roman Prince, which arrived with coffee from Santos the week before last. In ordinary circumstances this should land the cargo at the Erie Basin; but President Murphy of the Board of Health was notified, and he will act on the order to-day.

Stevedores are still at work discharging the coffee from the damaged steamship Lassell. The vessel floats at high tide.

The released lighters, with the Taylor's cargo, are anchored off Robbins Reef, under guard of the police. The Hoboken authorities have been somewhat concerned about the coffee on these lighters, having received word that an attempt would be made to land it in Hoboken. The police of that city are therefore keeping a sharp lookout.

The Brazilian Minister at Washington received the following cable dispatch from his Government yesterday, a copy of which he telegraphed to Consul General Xavier, in this city: "Santos in good condition. Plague has visibly vanished since middle of November. Only two new cases reported this month."

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—It is settled definitely that the coffee-laden steamer Roman Prince, at the New York Quarantine Station, will not come to Boston, as the Washington authorities have refused to let her clear the port with her load for another American port.

It is said that one or two of the other coffee steamers which are in New York Harbor, and which have not entered at the Custom House, may come to Boston.

YALE SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED.

Allan H. Richardson and Robert V. Spencer the Recipients.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 11.—It was announced at Yale University to-day that the Thomas Glasby Waterman scholarship had been awarded to Allan Harvey Richardson, 1901, of Waterbury, N. Y., and the Scott Hurtt scholarship to Robert Vaughn Spencer of Jasper, N. Y.

The Thomas Glasby Waterman fund of $40,000 was received in 1890 from the estate of Thomas G. Waterman, Yale, '86. The income is given to not more than three scholars, of manly character and limited means, who have distinguished themselves in their studies.

The Scott Hurtt scholarship was established in 1889 in memory of Burgess Scott Hurtt of the class of 1878, by his classmates and friends. The income of a fund of $5,000 is assigned to a member of the sophomore class, who is selected by the Faculty on the ground of approved scholarship.

The President Invited to Albany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Root called on the President to-day in company with W. S. Logan of the New York Bar Association, and invited the President to attend the annual dinner of the association, to be given at Albany on Jan. 17. The President was unable to state definitely whether he would be able to attend, but said he would do so if his public duties would permit.

Danish West Indies Not for Sale.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The State Department authorizes a contradiction of the report that the Government of Denmark has offered the Danish West Indies for sale. No communication on this subject has passed between the two Governments since the failure of the negotiations on that subject several years ago.

Mr. Platt Summoned to Toledo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Platt of New York has been summoned to Toledo, Ohio, as a witness in an important suit in which the United States Express Company is interested.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Wheels Within Wheels" at the Madison Square Theatre.

MR. MANSFIELD AS BRUMMEL

Changes of Bill in Other Theatres—Gossip of the Stage.

"Wheels Within Wheels," the trifling comedy of intrigue, by R. C. Carton, which was acted for the first time in this country at the Madison Square Theatre last night, is smart and particularly amusing in the first act and the last half of the third. Its weakness is all in the middle, but the middle of a play—the second act, for instance, of a three-act comedy like this,—should, according to the rules, be its strongest part. Perhaps this play may be the exception which proves the rule. Its clever performance last night by members of Daniel Frohman's company, and Robert Hilliard, was very well received.

In some of the dialogue of "Wheels within Wheels" Mr. Carton is almost but not quite at his best, but in the all but superfluous intermediate act the elderly spinster who converses about ferns and photograph albums, and is shocked by a casual reference to knees, represents the straits a really brilliant writer may be put to when his material is scant and his invention fails.

Mr. Carton permitted himself the luxury of a capital first act, which does not, after all, serve the purpose a first act should serve of introducing the personages needed to start the development. Therefore, in his second act, he had some left-over material to work upon, and was compelled to pad it out to fill the time. This second act shakes one's belief in the intelligence of his showy woman of the world, who is the play's protagonist, by making her throw away a chance to save her foolish brother's domestic establishment from ruin which she had taken desperate steps to secure in Act I.

After a lady, to save another lady from scandal and folly, has committed burglary to obtain an incriminating letter in a bachelor's dwelling, and has seen the letter burned, it does not seem sensible for her to lead the foolish woman in ignorance of her safety for a whole fortnight. Half a dozen whispered words would prevent the elopement, which is the sole incident of Act II., and connects smart Act I. with the rather unconvincing but fairly interesting third act.

As for the moral tone of "Wheels within Wheels," in that matter the comedy seems to hark back to the comedy of intrigue that tickled our great-grandfathers. They were never shocked by expositions of loose morals in theatrical pictures of society. The view of life in "Wheels within Wheels" is in keeping with the idea so often expressed in popular fiction that London society in this hour is no better than it was in the storied days of Sir Robert Walpole's Ministry.

The woman of the world, before mentioned, not only breaks into the bachelor's apartment, but finding there another bachelor, whom she has never met, deliberately impresses upon him the idea that she is no better than she should be. She also listens, in hiding, to some base talk of still another and more than half-drunken bachelor, and expresses a regret that she was not permitted to hear all of a smoking-room yarn he was not allowed to finish. She announces later that she has travelled with a married man, and bears herself smilingly in a situation which, even in comedy of intrigue, has hitherto been held to be shameful. The bits of philosophy to which she gives utterance are deplorable.

Still one must admit that Mrs. Onslow Bulmer, as she is portrayed by Miss Sweety and incously Spong, without a hint of the sense of responsibility, without a suggestion of hidden meaning to any word, is pleasing to the eye and the ear and very agreeable company from first to last.

The same things cannot be said, of course, of Robert Hilliard as the noisy sport, Jim Blagden. This is a capital rôle, from an actor's point of view, and Mr. Hilliard made an unquestionable hit last night. If "Wheels within Wheels" holds the stage long Mr. Hilliard's rôle will be the reason for its success. But Mr. Hilliard measured his "cups," his oaths, his exclamations of "Eh! What!" to the size of the Academy of Music. He should tone them down to fit the small auditorium of the Madison Square Theatre.

Philip Cunningham, a new-comer from England, has a very disagreeable rôle, but he made a good impression. Grant Stewart presented anew the prevailing theatrical idea of a British statesman as a pompous and selfish fool with his usual artistic discretion, and John Mason carried the rôle of the daring bachelor who marries the daring widow with the skill born of long experience. Miss Elliston was very pretty as the foolish wife, and was not to blame if nobody cared a rap what she said or did. Mr. Butler did much for one small part and Mr. Lester did quite as well for another.

SOME OF THE DRESSES.

The gowns that are worn in "Wheels within Wheels" are some of the most striking and elaborate that have been seen this year. They are distinctive, really chic, and show some new designs that are worth considering from a fashion point of view, as well as from the effect on the respective wearers in the play.

The coats alone are charming. There is the beautiful gray coat worn by Miss Spong —velvet of a beautiful shade with the huge collar of ruched chiffon, the sleeves falling away from the arm just below the shoulder, of the same material, and also the lining. Big soft cords of the ruched chiffon fasten across the bust, tie, and long ends fall down the front. This is an evening wrap.

The coat Grace Elliston wears in the second act is equally effective. Her gowns have a keynote of simplicity in contradistinction to those of Miss Spong, which are magnificent, not to say gorgeous. Her three-quarter length suit coat of tan cloth, worn with a skirt of the same, and a white silk bodice, is indeed chic. It has a large circular collar, and is cut down a little low at the neck, fastening on the bust with a chou of Persian trimming, which bands collar and sleeves, and from there rounds off to the back. The hat worn with this suit is a charming little toque, sitting back on the head, and made of velvet roses shading from tan to brown, with a chou of the Persian and gold.

Miss Spong's first gown is a wonderful princesse affair of steel embroidery over gray chiffon, and the second apparently a combination of heavy cream lace and red roses.

Miss Elliston's first gown is a mass of shirring of white chiffon, very simple in effect, though not as to needlework.

Lord Eric Chantrell.....John B. Mason
Sir Philip Curtoys, M. P.....Grant Stewart
Egerton Vartrey.....Philip Cunningham
Eaves.....Edward Lester
Ryam.....Charles Giblyn
Walter at the Inn.....C. W. Butler
Mrs. Onslow Bulmer.....Hilda Spong
Lady Curtoys.....Grace Elliston
Miss Curtoys.....Eva Vincent
James Blagden.....Robert Hilliard

GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. Mansfield in a Revival of "Beau Brummell."

That "Beau Brummell" retains its popularity in the repertory of the versatile Richard Mansfield was shown by the reception accorded it last night at the Garden Theatre. It had both the warmth of a reception to a well-loved old friend and the cordiality of a welcome by a new circle of admirers to one of whom they had heard only that which was good.

For there were many in the audience to whom the play and its story of the downfall of the dandy was entirely new. These followed his career from Court to garret with unconcealed interest, and with so much of delight as may attach to the incomparable depiction of a character that has so much of the pathetic mingled in it.

Mr. Mansfield repeated his triumph of past years in the portrayal of the exquisite who dared to patronize a Prince, and again won his audience and held them willing slaves to his art. He was called to the front at the close of each act, and the enthusiastic audience that crowded the theatre would not leave until he had thrice appeared and bowed his acknowledgments after the final fall of the curtain. While the stage setting was nothing like as elaborate as it has been at previous productions, it sufficed for the purpose.

AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

"Das Recht auf Sich Selbst" Favorably Received.

"Das Recht auf Sich Selbst," (The Right of the Individual,) the first of two new plays which Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre offers to his patrons this week, was favorably received last night. The piece is by Prince Frederick von Wrede, who became popular in society last Summer at Newport.

The story is the effort of a woman to escape false arrest and imprisonment. Later in life she marries and sees before her a happy life. Her photograph is seen by a friend of her husband, who recognizes it as that of a woman who ten years before had been arrested for a crime. The husband innocently suggests a change of air and scene for her.

She, however, thinking that he is about to put her aside, attempts to commit suicide, but is prevented by the man whose gossiping propensities have threatened to darken her life again. Martha Schiffel, Wilhelmine Schluter, Fritz Hitztgrath, and Klein-Roden carried off the acting honors of the evening.

"Il Trovatore" at the American.

The Castle Square Opera Company appeared last evening in "Il Trovatore" at the American Theatre before the usual large audience of regular patrons. The opera, which was one of the first of a répertoire which will be presented this week, was produced elaborately in regard to scenery, costumes, and effects. From a musical standpoint the opera was creditably given. Joseph F. Sheehan sang the rôle of Manrico and Miss Grace Golden that of Leonora. Miss Bernice Holmes was Azucena, William Mertens, Count di Luna, and E. N. Knight Ferrando.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The play chosen for production this week at the Murray Hill Theatre by the Donnelly Stock Company is Franklin Fyles and David Belasco's drama "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The performance last night both in acting and in mounting was admirable, and was thoroughly appreciated by a large audience.

Miss Hannah May Ingham was Kate Kennion, William Redmund Gen. Kennion, and Walter Allen Miss Burleigh. To Ralph Stuart, Miss Grace Huntington, and Miss Dorothy Donnelly credit is due for good work.

Next week's attraction will be John M. Morton's "Carmen," adapted from Merimée's novel of the same name.

Theatres and Music Halls.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Manager Wallick has decided to give four farewell souvenir performances of "The Dairy Farm" during the final week of the play, beginning Dec. 18.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures of scenes in South Africa were shown last evening. Several series of other pictures were also shown. New wax groups for the Christmas celebration are being prepared.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A present day English melodrama known as "Sporting Life" is the attraction offered by Mr. Pitou to his patrons this week. The piece is well staged, and the cast includes many old favorites of the melodrama.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Two large audiences yesterday welcomed Harry Williams's specialty company, which includes Ezra Kendall, the Waterbury brothers, and Tenney, Williams and Tucker, Grapevine and Chance, Clarice Vance, the O'Brien trio, and the three Polos.

HUBR'S MUSEUM.—Lee Hung Fee, a Chinese magician, is the leading feature this week. His numerous magical feats are liberally applauded. The Bijou Midwinter Circus entered upon the second week of its successful engagement, and the other features were equally popular.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—No new novelties were added to the burlesque "Round New York in Eighty Minutes" this week. "Jess" Dandy continued to make things lively with his original parodies, and "Dick" Bernard, Kittie Mitchell, Etta Butler, and Marguerite Sylva won much applause.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—In the programme yesterday, which contained many excellent features, were Alcide Capitaine, a gymnast; John C. Fox and Katie Allen and company in their farce called "The Irish Dentist"; De Lisle and Male, Raymon Moore, the kalatechnoscope with new pictures; West and Williams, Freese Brothers, and the musical Ravens.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—"Hotty Dotty," the new burlesque, entered upon the second week last night considerably strengthened and improved. All of the leading vaudeville artists have been retained, including Smith and Cook, Maud Nugent, Carrie Scott, Lottie Tyeman and Robert Garnella, Sam J. Ryan, May Shirk, Joe and Nellie Doner, Georgie Mack, and Reynolds and Betts.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Girl with the Auburn Hair" began the second week of her engagement yesterday and she continues to draw houses which test the capacity of the theatre. The Cragg family went through wonderful acrobatic feats. The other part of the bill included Mlle. Marzella and her trained cockatoos, the Guitanos, Falk and Semon, Duncan and Anna Kernick.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An amusing vaudeville bill is to be found at Mr. Proctor's downtown theatre this week, the successful features consisting of Miss Gertrude Mansfield and Caryl Wilbur in their comedietta "Color Blind"; Watson, Hutchings, and Edwards in the farce entitled "The Dramatic Agent"; Vernon, a ventriloquist; Doherty's Poodles, Guilbert, Miss May Cooke, Alden and Hill, and many others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—Weber's Olympia company, an organization combining vaudeville and operatic burlesque, made its first appearance in this city last night. The company is headed by the Manhattan comedy four, Anna Suits and company in a sketch entitled "Living Posters," and Howard and Grant. Others in the bill were Hayes and Bandy, Anderson and Engleton, Russell and Tillyne, and Ruby Marion.

HARLEM OPERA HCUSE.—Denman Thompson and "The Old Homestead" returned to Harlem last night for a week's engagement. A good-sized audience cordially greeted them. Mr. Thompson's famous production does not apparently suffer through time, and still preserves its charming atmosphere of simplicity and truth. Scenically and in its cast the piece is the same as presented at the Academy of Music earlier in the season.

THE ZANGWILL PLAY IN LONDON.

"Children of the Ghetto" Is Not Enthusiastically Received.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—I. Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto," already seen in the United States, was presented this evening at the Adelphi Theatre, under the management of Liebler & Co.

The play was pleasantly but not enthusiastically received. Mr. Zangwill appeared in response to calls for the author, but did not speak. There were some unfavorable cries. Messrs. Lackaye and Edeson and Miss Rosabel Morrison were the most applauded of the cast.

The Bostonians in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The Bostonians presented their opera, "The Smugglers of Badayez," to-night at the Columbia Theatre. The audience liked it well enough to call for encores, which strung the performance out considerably. Barnaby and Macdonald made hits, but they were obliged to let the honors of the night go to Miss Bertram and John Dunsmure, who as the Captain of the Guard presented a fine appearance and sang magnificently. Frothingham Fitzgerald and Josephine Bartlett were also in the cast. Jesse Bartlett Davis heard the opera from a box.

Victoria to Have a New Play.

"The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street" will terminate their engagement at Hammerstein's Victoria Saturday evening, Dec. 30, and will be followed by the first production in this city of Klaw & Erlanger's play, "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," with Jerome Sykes and Miss Edna Wallace Hopper in the leading rôles.

Columbia Sophomores in Comedy.

The sophomore class of Columbia University gave its first performance of Arthur Sherley's comedy, "The Gay Mr. Vane," at the Carnegie Lyceum, last night. It was well received. The house was crowded. The play will be given to-night and to-morrow night, with a matinée to-morrow afternoon.

New Cars for Upper Broadway Line.

Superintendent Robertson of the Third Avenue Railroad Company said yesterday afternoon that to-morrow or Thursday trolley cars will be run over the upper Broadway line, between Fort Lee Ferry and Fifty-ninth Street. The line from Seventy-first Street up was opened on Sunday.

The Fight Against the Power House.

Several of the citizens who have begun a campaign against the power house of the Third Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which they declare to be a nuisance, secured in the Harlem Police Court yesterday a summons for President Albert J. Ellas of the company returnable Thursday morning.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday seemed paradoxically like the return of Spring, and the avenue presented a curious sight with promenaders and even people driving without wraps and some in costumes that were reminiscent if not of the Summer, at least of the early Autumn. The day was really too warm for comfort to New Yorkers, who have become used of late to colder weather, and it was decidedly enervating. This was shown by the languid interest evinced in the few social happenings of the day and the evident discomfort of the audiences at the second musical morning and the first of The Strollers' performances last evening, both of which were held in the Astoria ballroom.

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Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield has taken the house 253 West Seventy-third Street for the Winter months. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord have leased Mr. Henry A. Barclay's residence at 603 Madison Avenue for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and family are now at the Hotel St. Marc, but will probably go South later. Mr. and Mrs. Anson G. Phelps have leased the residence of Mrs. Wesley Watson, 51 East Thirty-fourth Street, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, who now reside in London, but come to New York every Autumn for a few months' visit, will sail to-morrow on the Oceanic on their return, which will enable them to spend Christmas at their new house on Cadogan Square, London. Mrs. William H. Tailer, Mrs. Watson's sister, gave a small reception at her residence, 14 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday afternoon as a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Watson. There were only about twenty-five people present, all intimate friends of Mrs. Watson.

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The Oceanic will to-morrow take out an unusually large list of passengers for this time of year. This is due not only to the popularity of the ship, but to the fact that she is sure to land her passengers in good time for Christmas in England. The Lucania, which sails on Saturday, will, however, really be what is called the Christmas ship this year, and she will carry not only a large number of passengers who expect to reach home Christmas Eve, but an enormous mail. On the Oceanic there will sail in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, and Miss Alice Ward, a sister of Mr. Reginald Ward, who returns to spend Christmas in London with her brother after a visit of some two months to her parents in Boston; Mr. and Mrs. M. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, and Mr. and Mrs. Byron, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cochrane, Mrs. Herbert F. Colton, Lieut. Cecil H. Dean, Mrs. John W. Ehninger, Robert Noyes Fairbanks, C. H. Godfrey, E. D. Godfrey, Mr. and the Misses Hamilton, Mrs. James Hamilton, Mr. P. A. Kennedy, Henry P. McCready, Mrs. Samuel Neuhaus, Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, Mrs. William R. Stewart and two daughters, Mrs. John J. Townsend and Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Walker, A. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wheelock, and H. P. Winslow.

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To-day will bring the weddings of Mr. Arthur Coppell and Miss Mary S. Bowers, which will be celebrated in Grace Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and of Mr. Charles Van Rensselaer of Orange, N. J., and this city and Miss Caroline Elizabeth Fitz Gerald, which will be celebrated at noon in St. Paul's Church at Brookline, Mass. The attendants at the wedding of Miss Bowers and Mr. Coppell will be Miss Martha Dandridge Bowers, a sister of the bride, as maid of honor and Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Rita Gray, Miss Edith Coppell, and Miss Florence Coppell, sisters of the bridegroom, as bridesmaids. Miss Martha Bowers, the maid of honor, will wear a gown of white Liberty satin trimmed with lace, and the bridesmaids will all be dressed alike in white crêpe de chine gowns with black picture hats adorned with bunches of pink roses at the back. They will carry bouquets of bridesmaids' roses. The bride's gown will be of white satin trimmed with point lace, and her tulle veil will be fastened with diamond ornaments. Mr. Allan Wardner will be Mr. Coppell's best man, and among his ushers will be Messrs. Henry M. and Spottswood D. Bowers, brothers of the bride; W. Meredith, A. W. Stewart, Henry S. Kip, Edward Burke, and Henry Wardner. The decorations at the church will be palms, white roses, and white carnations. There will be a reception after the ceremony at the residence of Mr. Bowers, 7 West Twenty-first Street. The house decorations are to be palms, white roses, and pink flowers.

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A number of New Yorkers will go on to the wedding of Mr. Charles A. Van Rensselaer and Miss Caroline Fitz Gerald, which, as said above, will be celebrated in St. Paul's Church in Brookline at noon to-day. The bride will have only one attendant, Miss Nathalie Chauncey of this city. The best man will be Mr. Philip Lydig, a cousin of the bridegroom, and the ushers will be Messrs. Harold and Stephen Fitz Gerald of Brookline, brothers of the bride, and Charles Beeckman, Stuyvesant Pillot, Walter C. Taylor, and Samuel Bettle of this city.

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On Friday next Mrs. George P. Slade of 62 East Sixty-sixth Street will give a dinner for her niece Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill, who made her début last Saturday. The guests besides Miss Merrill are to be the Misses Angelica Church, Elsie de Peyster, Edith Jay, Dorothy Higginson, Ruth Cox, Louise Aldrich, and the Messrs. de Peyster, Goadby, Patterson, George Theron, and Arthur J. Slade, Seymour Perkins, and Capt. William Cameron, Troop A. After the dinner the young people, who are members of Mrs. Church's dancing class, will attend this season's first dance of that class, at Sherry's.

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Miss Alice Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. George Crocker, will give to-day at the residence of her mother, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, a girls' luncheon of fourteen covers. Mrs. Alfred Pell will give a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Frances Peil, at her residence, 39 West Thirty-eighth Street, on Thursday afternoon next.

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At the coming-out reception to be given Miss Isabel Fowler Wilson next Saturday by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, at her residence, 39 East Sixty-eighth Street, Miss Edith Talcott, Miss De La Vergne, Miss Marguerite Quackenbush, Miss Aurelia Roe, and Miss Elsie Todd will assist in receiving. Miss Emily Hoagland was to have been one of those receiving, but her father's recent death prevents.

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Mrs. Harta Read of Ottawa, Canada, formerly Mrs. Grosvenor P. Lowery of this city, is visiting friends here. Mrs. Read has not been often seen in New York since her marriage to Mr. Read three years ago. Mr. William Goadby Loew, who married Miss "Queenie" Baker last year, is now in Ireland, where he went some weeks ago on a shooting expedition.

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Judge John Clinton Gray and Mrs. Gray will entertain at dinner at their Albany residence on Dec. 13 Miss Learned and her fiancé, Gen. Patterson, U. S. A. Mrs. Dean Sage and Mrs. John De Witt Peltz will also give dinners in their honor. Mrs. Alton B. Parker will give two dinners, one on Dec. 14 to Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, and a second on Dec. 21 to Justice and Charles Patterson and Mrs. Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer will give a dinner on Dec. 12 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Rathbone.

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Mr. Walter Watson, Jr., of 52 West Fifty-second Street will give the second and last reception this afternoon, and Mr. Amedee de Pau Moran of 17 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a reception at his residence this afternoon to introduce his daughter, Miss Maria L. Moran.

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The Trave, which sails for Southampton and Bremen to-day, has booked, among other passengers, E. M. Rathbone, Daniel Frohman, and George Woodward Smith. Among the passengers by the St. Louis, which arrived Saturday, and whose names have not already been published in this column, were Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Graves, Mrs. William D. Harper, Miss Violet Harper, Mrs. M. J. Morrison, Augustus Jay, Mrs. Robert N. Kelly, Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood and Miss Wood, and Count Raoul d'Oyley and Countess d'Oyley. The Lucania, which also arrived Saturday, brought, among other passengers not heretofore noted, Lady Bowyer, Walter Phelps Dodge, Miss Kobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lesher, Miss E. Van Rennselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is to sail from Cherbourg to-morrow, is said to be bringing, among others, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins and Mrs. E. Victor Newcomb. The return of Mrs. Newcomb will be a surprise to her many friends, as when she sailed late in October last it was understood that it was her intention to remain abroad all Winter with her daughter, Mrs. Reginald Ward. Mrs. Ward had left Paris when her mother reached there, and had gone with her friends, Mr. Nathaniel Ingraham and Miss Ingraham of this city, to Italy, and Mrs. Newcomb journeyed there to meet the party.

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The Directors of the Daughters of the Cincinnati held a meeting yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. George P. Slade, 62 East Sixty-sixth Street. This society will give a reception on Thursday at Delmonico's, it being the centenary of the death of Washington. The society numbers about seventy-five women, among whom are representatives of the Livingston, Schuyler, Van Courtlandt, and other old New York families. Each member is allowed only a single ticket, which she can send out for this reception, so that the gathering at the reception will probably number not over 150.

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The hunting season is in all its glory in France. At the different châteaux there have been shooting parties, and the Grand Dukes Alexis and Vladimir have been honored guests at numerous country places. Fifteen couples were out the first day of the fox-hunting season at Pau. Among those who were riding were Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes-Morgan, Miss Potter, Mr. Frank Lawson, and the Count R. d'Astorg. Among those who drove to the hunt were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Newton King, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston. Besides the regular fox hunting there have been drag hunts, numerous hunt breakfasts, and dances at the Country Club.

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At Cannes it is expected that there will be an excellent golfing season. The golf club has been enlarged, and, in fact, rebuilt, and the links have been much improved. Among the first arrivals at the villas have been Mrs. R. Winslow, Lady Lister-Kaye, and Mr. A. Tennent. The hotels are filling slowly, but as yet there are very few Americans among the arrivals. Mrs. George B. McClellan, the widow of the American General, is at Nice, but intends to pass the Winter at the Hotel Victoria, Grasse. The Marquise de Mores will occupy her villa at Cannes after Christmas.

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The Baroness Fava, wife of the Italian Minister at Washington, still remains at the Hotel Cambridge, in this city. She has been very ill with a severe attack of bronchitis, and is improving slowly. She has been confined for nearly four weeks to her apartments.

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Among the late arrivals of Americans in Paris are Mrs. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse and Miss Whitehouse and Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Potter. Mr. John La Farge was at the Elysée Hotel, where he remained until after the wedding of his niece, Miss Aimee Lawrence and Mr. Douglas Walter Campbell. Mrs. Walden Pell, who is the doyenne of the American colony in Paris, is quite ill, and at her advanced age there are serious fears as to the result of the illness. Mrs. D. Archie Pell and Miss Pell have just arrived in Paris.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt arrived at Hot Springs, Ark., in his private car last Saturday evening. This is the second time Mr. Vanderbilt has visited the Springs. He will leave Hot Springs in his private car for this city next Sunday evening. Miss Helen Gould has returned to the city and opened her home, 579 Fifth Avenue, for the Winter months.

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Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer gave her first reception at her Philadelphia residence yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mrs. George W. C. Drexel, and Miss Minnie Drexel Fell. A reception was given yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Acorn Club, Philadelphia, by Mrs. Clifford Lewis, to introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor Lewis. Miss Lewis was assisted in receiving by Miss Katherine Madeleine Smith, Miss Edith Meade, Miss Annie Hays, Miss Mary Norris, Miss Louise Veightman, Miss Ethel Wister, Miss Violett Whelen, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Mrs. I. Minis Hays, Mrs. John H. Easley, Mrs. Frederick Thurston Mason, Miss Elise Willing Balch, Miss Sarah Hays, Miss Rita Robb, Miss Elizabeth Shippen Greene, and Miss Cozens.

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Mr. Bagby's second "musical morning" of the present season at the Astoria yesterday was largely attended. Mme. Schumann-Heink sang Rossi's aria "Aus Mitrune," Mendelssohn's "Fruhlingslied," and "Das erste veilchen," Rubinstein's "Die Waldhexe," and songs by Schubert, Mehrkens, Tschaikowsky, Franz and Meyer Hellmund, and the Kaltenborn String Quartet played selections from Dvorak, Boccherini, Moskowski, Saro, and Klengel, while Herr Kaltenborn rendered Wagner's "Träume" and "Albumblatt." Among those present were Mesdames George B. De Forest, Goodhue Livingston, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Gouverneur Kortright, Lewis Cass Ledyard, John J. Mason, William Barclay Parsons, Arthur Mason Jones, James Hude Beekman, Charles D. Stickney, Joseph Stickney, Burton Easton, James W. Gerard, Arthur Murray Dodge, Arthur N. Welman, Frederick Pearson, Samuel Thomas, Trenor L. Park, Ferdinand Wilmerding, Oliver Harriman, Jr., E. C. Brookes, Frederic R. Coudert, Olivet Gould Jennings, Marion Story, Charles S. Abercrombie, Timothy L. Woodruff, David H. Greer, W. Rathbone Bacon, H. E. Buckl, Frederick Roosevelt, David Wolfe Bishop, George G. De Witt, and Miss De Forest and Miss Callender. Mme. Nevada and Mr. David Bispham will sing at the third musicale next Monday morning.

THE STROLLERS' PERFORMANCE

The Strollers last evening gave the first performance of "The Lady from Chicago," described as a "musical comedy," the book by Edward Fales Coward, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., J. Cheever Goodwin, Rupert Hughes, Robert C. Sands, and James Barnes, and the lyrics by Richard Henry Warren, Henry K. Hadley, William F. Peters, and Melville Ellis, to a large and distinctively fashionable audience. The performance was in aid of the building fund of the club, and the club's friends were out in force to applaud and to enjoy themselves.

With so many writers and such an array of diverse musical talent, another performance would probably not have been successful, but the authors of a very clever little skit seemed to have acted in absolute harmony, and the result was an amusing entertainment with catchy music and clever dialogue. There was sufficient plot to the skit to make it interesting and quite a field for the specialties of the various amateurs. The performance began very late, and it was not over at midnight. There were the usual encores and rather long waits, which always are typical of amateur performances.

The story of "The Lady from Chicago" has already been given. Mrs. Zigger and her son and daughters come to New York to make an assault on society. In the Pullman car en route they meet Mr. Livingston, a New Yorker, who promises to introduce them to his smart friends in the metropolis. Instead he hires a company of soubrettes out of a job and persuades his club friends to join them and to these he presents Mrs. Zigger and her interesting family.

In the second act, in this company, "the lady from Chicago" is taken to see the sights of the town in the manner of the usual Casino review, and the third act culminates in a ball at the Astoria, which was intended to be a satire on the one of Bradley Martin fame.

All the difficulties of a first night's performance were perhaps a bit accentuated, and at times the performance lacked go. With what the profession calls "ginger," which will be probably infused in the performance during the rest of the week, "The Lady from Chicago" will take rank with some of the best burlesque productions.

The reading of a letter from the Duke of Manchester stating that he had received a cablegram from his mother and that Lady Alice Montagu, his sister, was much worse, and that he was unable to appear, caused something of a disappointment to the audience. Morris Underhill took the part of Mr. Van Rensselaer, which the Duke was to have played.

The burden of the performance fell upon Miss Carrie Perkins, who took the leading rôle of Mrs. Xenophon Ypsilanti Zigger. Miss Perkins sang and danced with the same verve which made her famous in the old Adonis days, and Edward Fales Coward, as Mr. Livingston, was constantly on the stage. Otho Avelung, as Auditorium Lakefront Zigger, danced gracefully, and William E. Doyle, Jr., as Rastus, gave a clever clog dance. In the third act Miss Emily Key Hoffman and Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., danced delightfully, and won many encores. In the chorus were the Messrs. L. Gerald Benkard, James Hanford Brookfield, Henry A. Barclay, Jr., Walter Fanman Hyett, Robert S. Webb, Herbert N. Rowlins, E. Vail Stebbins, and Elijah Woodward.

The auditorium was a brilliant sight, and resembled much a fashionable night at the opera. Among the audience were Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Miss Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wetherbee, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Edmond T. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, the Misses Kernochan, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Decker, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Miss Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. T. Huger Pratt, Miss Wright, Count Mucati, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Wells, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Miss Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Bryce, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Gen. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, the Misses Fitzgerald, the Misses Morton, Valentine Hall, Leonard Jacob, Mr. Philip Lydig, Horace Booker, Bushrod Bayne, William Cutting, Jr., Thomas Cushing, Stanford White, Herbert Satterlee, Albert Morris Bagby, J. Greenleaf Sykes, and Frank L. Polk.

The following was the programme:

THE STROLLERS

take pleasure in announcing that they will present for the first time on any stage an entirely new and original musical comedy, entitled

"THE LADY FROM CHICAGO."

Book by Edward Fales Coward, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., J. Cheever Goodwin, Rupert Hughes, Robert C. Sands, and James Barnes.

Lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin.

Music by Richard Henry Warren, Henry K. Hadley, William F. Peters, and Melville Ellis.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Zigger, the Lady from Chicago.....Miss Carrie Perkins
Xenophon Ypsilanti Zigger, only her husband, (President of the Peanut Trust,).....William T. Wood
Imogene Michigan Zigger, her daughter, Miss Francis Millett Hoyt
Peachy Zigger, her daughter.....Miss Grace Hoyt
Auditorium Lakefront Zigger, her son, a Chicago sport.....Otho Cushing
Mr. Livingston, whose father is President of the New York, Chicago and San Francisco Railroad.....Edward Fales Coward
Mr. Van Rensselaer, his friend, The Duke of Manchester
Gwendolin Carstairs, impersonating Mrs. Rubbareque Bellevue Avenue, who, having been as far as Sandy Hook, has come back with a French accent.....Miss Elizabeth Donaldson
Juanita de Vallombrosa, an actress who impersonates Mrs. I. Pié Bézique, Miss Emily Key Hoffman
Duc de la Tremouille, (Bertrand,).....Louis R. Metcalfe
Comte Gardenia de Montesquiou-Fezenzac, Ralph Olmsted Ives
Percy Papersport and Cyril Litewaite, two skipalongs, Walter Fairman Dyett, William R. Delehanty
'Rastus, porter on train, afterward Auditorium's valet.....William E. Doyle, Jr.
Georgiana Pasmala Augusta Thompson, his baby.....Louis Fitzgerald, Jr.
Carolina Washington, her rival, Herbert N. Rawlins
Tim, waiter at "The Lobster".....Joseph G. Lamb
Louis, piano-player at "The Lobster," Charles Lewis Safford

and at both the afternoon and evening performances on Friday and Saturday there will be introduced the character of

Mr. Winthrop, who impersonates Monsieur Alvarez de Reszke, the famous tenor, Mackenzie Gordon

Actresses impersonating society women, men about town, maids, housekeepers, cooks, porters at the Waldorf-Astoria, East Side characters, guests at Mrs. Zigger's fancy dress ball, ballet, &c., by

The Misses Elizabeth Donaldson, Emily Key Hoffman, Aline Sears, Louise Muller, Alice Hastings, Elizabeth Parrott, Frances Scoler, Florence Humbert, T. H. Wight, Ellen E. Learned, Minta Z. Phillips, Grace Hornby, A. M. Ertz, Mrs. Learned, Mrs. L. H. Bell, and the Misses Waldron; and

The Messrs. J. Gerald Benkard, James Hanford Brookfield, Morris Underhill, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., Henry A. Barclay, Jr., Walter Fairman Dyett, Herbert N. Rawlins, Francis Stevens, Gardner Brown, William R. Delehanty, Robert J. Webb, Nelson W. Perry, Edward H. Maxon, Hugh H. Kennedy, R. A. Drury, Percy Melville, J. L. Merhenick, J. P. Grant, Robert D. Brown, Walter Drill, R. B. Pegram, A. B. Alexander, and others.

Halk—Northrop.

Miss Mabel Agnes Northrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Northrop of 202 West Seventy-eighth Street, was married last evening to Mr. Joseph Halk. The ceremony was performed at Sherry's at 8:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church. The bride had one attendant, Miss Margie Hubbard of Brooklyn, who was the maid of honor. The best man was Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and the ushers were Robert C. Cammerer, Arthur G. Hupfel, Conrad L. Peters, and Frederick Keim. A reception followed the ceremony.

COMMANDER E. P. WOOD DEAD.

He Was in Charge of the Petrel During the Battle of Manila Bay—Health Broken by Stay in Tropics.

WASHINGTON, Dec 11.—Commander E. P. Wood, U. S. N., died from typhoid fever at his residence in this city this morning. He was in command of the gunboat Petrel at the battle of Manila Bay.

There will be a full naval funeral at Annapolis on Wednesday afternoon. A battalion of cadets will participate, and services will be held at the chapel of the Naval Academy. The pallbearers will be selected from among naval officers who were intimate friends of Commander Wood. Admiral Dewey will attend the funeral.

Edward Parker Wood was appointed to

HOBOKEN'S MAYOR INDICTED

True Bills Against Councilmen and Board of Freeholders.

HUDSON COUNTY IS EXCITED

Grand Jury's Crusade Against Alleged Malfeasance, Extravagance, and Violations of Sunday Laws.

Hudson County politicians have been greatly excited for a week or more over reports that when the Grand Jury should be discharged it would present indictments against many officials. These rumors were verified yesterday when indictments were presented against the entire Board of Freeholders and also against a majority of the Hoboken Common Council and Mayor Fagan.

There were three indictments against the Freeholders, but some of the members are omitted from two of them. The two first are for general extravagance and exceeding the appropriations while the third is for conspiracy in making contracts. In this latter Ignatius Noonan and Thomas Flanagan, contractors are included.

The first indictment for exceeding the appropriations charges these Freeholders with being concerned: Frank McNally, Director; Alexander and J. Clements, M. J. Kenny, James D. Tremble, Phillip McGovern, Mark Fallon, Joseph Murray, Charles Richardson, Frank Scott, Joseph Fitzsimmons, Peter F. McGuire, Charles C. Schmidt, Joseph A. Reardon, John F. Keating, Patrick J. O'Toole, Frederick Dasche, Edward Sergeant, Thomas Duffy, William Kelly, Charles McGee, Simon Kelly, Charles Klein, Conrad Dietz, Ord Darling, J. P. Higgins, Frederick Rippe; Celestine Seyer, and R. J. Lynch

The second indictment, for extravagance, includes the same names. The third, for conspiracy, includes only eighteen names. Those omitted are Charles C. Schmidt, Frederick Dasche, Thomas Duffy, William Kelly, Charles Klein, Ord Darling, R. J. Lynch, Edward Sergeant, and Charles Richardson.

The indictment against Mayor Fagan and Councilmen Richard Greten, Hugo Ochs, Charles Schmetz, Peter Kessler, James Fitzpatrick, Andrew Hopper, and James H. Londrigan, charges them with malfeasance, extravagance, and exceeding the appropriations allowed. Councilmen George Steil and Oscar Frommel, the remaining members, are not included, as they did not vote for any of the alleged improper expenditures. Mr. Frommel was a member of the Grand Jury.

Another indictment was against Mayor Fagan, Police Commissioners Adolph Lankering, Martin Daab, and Michael Lally, Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan and Police Captain Patrick Hayes for allowing slot machines to be operated in saloons and for allowing saloons to be opened on Sunday. Still another indictment charges them with allowing the Lyric Theatre to give performances on Sunday. H. P. Souller, manager of the theatre, is included in this indictment.

James Smith, City Treasurer of Hoboken, is indicted for perjury before the Grand Jury. He testified that he had no interest in a newspaper whose conduct was under investigation, while two witnesses, one of whom is John Ryan, his nephew, testified that he had an interest in the paper.

Mr. Smith said last night that the only interest he had in the paper was indirect. He never owned any stock in the paper, but his nephew had. His interest consisted, he said, in having given a bond to secure his nephew from loss.

The World Amusement Company and its manager, Mr. Hess, are indicted for maintaining and operating slot machines in Hoboken.

John Hogan, custodian of the Court House, is indicted for selling a pig of copper that had been stolen from the Erie Railroad freight yard, and was afterward used as evidence. Mr. Hogan says the copper lay in the cellar for over two years. When the cellar was cleaned he sold it with some other refuse by order of the Freeholders, and turned the money over to County Collector Hugh Dugan, whose receipt he holds.

The Insecticide Disinfectant Company is also indicted for charging the county $5,000 for disinfecting the county institution buildings at Snake Hill. The names of the members of the company are not given.

Judge Lippincott thanked the Grand Jury and discharged it. He directed the Clerk to file the indictments, and a presentment, which treated at length of the matters covered by the indictments. Judge Lippincott said the Court would take action on the indictments after the business attending the opening of the December term, beginning to-day, had been disposed of.

THE ASTORIA LAND GRANT.

Governor to Consider Mr. Whalen's Letter—Members of State Land Board Defend Their Action.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that he was in receipt of Corporation Counsel Whalen's letter requesting him not to sign any patent issued by the State Land Board to the Astor Light, Heat and Power Company for a grant of sixteen and one-half acres of land under water in Astoria, Queens County, and that he would give it his most careful consideration and deal justice out equally to all.

The members of the State Land Board claim that a great many misstatements have been made in the published reports of the proceedings of the meeting at which the application for the Astoria Company was granted. From a semi-official source it is stated that the board granted no right to the Astoria Company for any tunnel under the East River. Its grant was limited to a trifle over sixteen acres of marsh land and land under shoal water along Berrian's Creek and Berrian's Island. It obtained for this land $3,506, or over $200 an acre, the amount being fixed upon the report of the State Appraiser.

The evidence before the board showed that the Astoria Company had paid $1,000 an acre for the uplands, of which it owned 380 acres, and it would cost about $1,000 an acre to reclaim the land under water by the building of bulkheads and filling in, which would make the actual cost of the new land granted more than the price paid for the uplands already owned. In addition to that, under the restrictions attached to the grant, none of the land granted becomes the property of the company until it is improved in accordance with the expressed purposes of the company, and unless the work is undertaken within five years the grant becomes null and void. The price charged per acre in this case is rather more than five times as much as was charged for a grant of about fifty acres of land in Jamaica Bay last October, to which no objection was made by the Corporation Counsel or by the Dock Commissioners of New York City.

The Dock Commissioners of New York have on several occasions claimed that the board has no power to make any grants of land within the limits of the city, except with the consent of the Commissioners. Last Summer the board appointed a special committee to consider this claim, and an opinion was obtained from Attorney General Davies, in which he cited the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Whittemore case. From this opinion the powers of the Dock Commission in the matter of grants of land under water appeared to be similar to the powers of cities upon legislation affecting them. A bill may be disapproved by the Government of the city, but the Legislature is not stopped from passing the bill over the Mayor's veto.

It was upon the opinion of the Attorney General that the board has continued to make grants of land under water in New York City, and the first test case to be brought upon this general principle is that of the Astoria grant.

BITTEN BY COPPERHEAD SNAKE.

Victim, John Sonwell, an Actor, Now in Bellevue Hospital.

John Sonwell, an actor of 211 East Fourteenth Street, brought a copperhead snake to this city from Georgia recently, and kept it in his room in a valise. He and his wife were packing up to go to Boston yesterday, and, forgetting about the reptile, the actor put his hand in the valise.

The snake bit him in the index finger of the left hand and he rushed hatless and coatless to Bellevue Hospital, where a liberal dose of whisky was given to him and bichloride of potash injected into the wound. The physicians have hopes of saving his life.

MAZET COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

From a Democratic source came yesterday a report that the expenses of the recently ended Mazet investigation would amount to fully $100,000. The original appropriation was $50,000. Yesterday's report was to the effect that the coming Legislature would be asked to appropriate another $50,000 to pay the bills of the committee, of which Mr. Moss was to receive $25,000 as a fee.

Mr. Moss was seen last night at his home, 308 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He denied that the expenses of the investigation would amount to $100,000. "We have kept within the appropriation," said he. "So far as I am concerned, I have not thought of my own compensation. I will leave that to the Legislature, but it is foolish to talk of the expenses reaching $100,000."

Election in Boston To-day.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—After a preliminary contest in some respects unique in the city's history the campaign for the political control of Boston closed to-night with both sides apparently confident of victory to-morrow. The Democrats, despite the defection of one of their leaders, claim the city for Gen. Collins by 7,500, while the Republicans are not so extravagant, placing the probable lead of their nominee for Mayor, Thomas N. Hart, at 5,000. This year, for the first time, thirteen Aldermen will be elected by districts. Under the recent act of the Legislature framed for the purpose of preventing a tie in the board. Seventy-five members of the Common Council will also be voted for.

City Club's Watch on Legislation.

Close watch will be kept by the City Club on all legislation at Albany during the coming legislative session. A special committee has been appointed for this purpose, and it will be represented by a lawyer, whose duty it will be to examine carefully all bills which are introduced in both houses. The committee consists of Horace E. Deming, F. J. Goodnow, L. L. Delafield, Nelson S. Spencer, William Allare Shortt, Charles C. Nadal, Charles H. Strong, Frederick H. Allen, Arthur H. Ely, Joseph G. Deane, William Travers Jerome, and Lester W. Clark. A circular appeal for funds to carry on this work was sent out last night.

BILLIARD TOURNEYS' PROGRESS.

Smith, Kellogg, Threshie, and Keeney Win Their Games.

The final series of games for the Class B amateur championship at billiards began yesterday at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Four of the six players who remain in the tournament are thought to have excellent chances for the final honors, with the odds slightly in favor of Threshie and Smith.

Smith defeated Hendrick in the first evening game by a score of 300 to 258, his average being 4 14-74, and his highest run 44. Hendrick averaged 8 39-73, his best run being 25.

In the final game Kellogg defeated Cutler by a score of 300 to 261. Kellogg made an average of 6 42-43 and a run of 47. Cutler averaged 6 3-43 and made a high run of 48.

Threshie defeated Hevner in the afternoon game, scoring 300 to Hevner's 214, and making an average of 5 40-52, his highest break being for 41. Hevner, whose average was 4 7-51, made a run of 21.

The game between Townsend and Stark in the Intercity and Interclub Tournament scheduled for last night at Daly's Academy was postponed until to-night, and the contest which should have been played in the afternoon was played in the evening, when Keeney defeated Arnold by 280 to 197. The former made an average of 6 16-44, his best break being 34. Arnold averaged 4 17-45, and his highest run was 18.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Club Owners Here for Annual Meeting —Talk of Circuit Reduction.

The annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs will open at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. Every club will be represented by one or more delegates, the Louisville Club having five. Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Club, is also expected to be present for the first time in several years.

The fight this year will be an effort to reduce the League circuit from twelve to eight clubs. Cleveland, Louisville, Washington, and Baltimore are not included on the new slate. There is a ten-year agreement, which expires next year, which provides that the circuit consist of twelve clubs. To reduce the circuit before then requires a unanimous vote. Harry Von Der Horst, a leading stockholder in the Baltimore and Brooklyn Clubs, yesterday declared that the Baltimore and Brooklyn Clubs had decided to vote against any reduction in the circuit, and that even if it was made the Baltimore Club was not for sale.

Mr. Von Der Horst's statement was rather startling to the other club owners, who were ready to contribute to a fund to buy out the four clubs. Followers of Andrew Freedman and J. T. Brush insist that the only way to abolish the so-called syndicate baseball is to reduce the circuit, and that two of the four clubs booked to be dropped are in this class.

When "Barney" Dreyfuss of Louisville obtained control of the Pittsburg Club several days ago it was said that it was another syndicate. Mr. Dreyfuss yesterday said that he no longer had any interest in the Louisville Club.

James Hart of Chicago suggests that the new Western Association take in Louisville and Cleveland and the Eastern League take up the franchises of Baltimore and Washington. The various club owners held conferences yesterday concerning a reduced circuit. Andrew Freedman conferred with A. H. Soden of Boston and with John T. Brush.

The Brooklyn Club held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday, and re-elected the following officers: President—Charles H. Ebbets; Vice President and Treasurer—F. A. Abell; Secretary—Harry Von Der Horst; Manager—Edward Hanlon. The officers and A. C. Wall comprise the Board of Directors.

Jockey "Ross McCartney" Dead.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 11.—Matthew Mindrane, a jockey, known in the West as "Ross McCartney," died here yesterday at the home of his father. He was thirty-one years of age, and had been a jockey half his life. He owned several horses.

Nephew of Levi Z. Leiter Dead.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—T. Benton Leiter, a nephew of Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, died at Mount Hope Retreat, to-day. For a number of years he was engaged in business in Chicago and in gold mining in the West with his uncle, and amassed a fortune, but lost the greater part of it in speculating. Recently his health gave way and a general collapse followed. Mr. Leiter was thirty-five years old. He leaves a widow, who is an actress, now in New York. The body will be taken to Hagerstown, Md., for interment.

Court Decision Saves City $40,000.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 11.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in the case of Joseph Benedict, who claimed $60,000 for lands taken by the City of New York from him for the building of the Eighth Cornell Dam, in which it holds that lands taken on appraisal must be valued at the date of the filing of the oaths of the Commissioners of Appraisal rather than upon the date of the filing of maps showing proposed improvement. In this case the city saves $40,000 by the decision.

Like the Lies from the Philippines.

From London Truth.

Surely The Times can hardly imagine that it will make the war popular by publishing letters like this "from an officer":

"Our squadrons got right in among them in the twilight, and the most excellent pig-sticking ensued for about ten minutes, the bag being about sixty. One of our men, seeing two Boers riding away on one horse, stuck his lance through the two, killing both with one thrust. Had it not been getting dark, we should have killed many more."

This "pig-sticking" is thus described by one of the war correspondents:

"The Dragoon Guards got at them and three times went through them. A Corporal who was there tells me the Boers fell off their horses and rolled among the rocks, hiding their heads in their arms and calling for mercy—calling to be shot—anything to escape the stabs of those terrible lances through their backs and bowels. But not many escaped. We just gave them a good dig as they lay. Next day most of our lances were bloody."

PRESBYTERY'S LIVELY DAY

Warszawiak Case Referred to the General Assembly Again.

MAY BE NO McGIFFERT TRIAL

Dr. Evans Moves Members to Tears and Stops Action on West Presbyterian Church Matters.

The New York Presbytery again discussed the Warszawiak and McGiffert cases yesterday, with other matters of importance. It was admitted by those ministers who are disinclined to secrecy that the meeting was quite as animated as any that has preceded it within the last few months. One member of the Presbytery went so far as to say that the controversial spirit aroused reminded him of a political caucus where two factions were pulling in different directions.

The Presbytery suspended action in the Warszawiak matter, under stress of protest from members of the Fifth Avenue Church Session, and threw the case back into the hands of the General Assembly.

The question of what to do with Prof. McGiffert was long debated on the report of the special committee, and the resolutions of the Rev. Drs. Van Dyke, Brown, and Johnston, and the committee not having time yesterday to reach a conclusion decided to hold an adjourned meeting next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

An attempt to appoint a committee to make further inquiries in regard to the differences in the West Presbyterian Church, which it was reported had long ago been settled and which in effect meant reopening the old troubles of the pastor, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, provoked a spirited controversy, but in the end Dr. Evans triumphed.

In the Warszawiak case Moderator Duffield at the last meeting was empowered to appoint a commission to consider the matter. But this was not done, as Dr. Duffield could find no one willing to serve on it. The debate yesterday was precipitated by the Rev. Dr. Booth, acting moderator of the Fifth Avenue Church Session, and Elder William Campbell. They appeared in strong protest with the complaint that the action of the Presbytery in authorizing a commission to review the case was a reflection upon the majority of the Session. They declared they would appeal from any action that might be taken to the General Assembly. Dr. Booth strongly resented the criticisms that had been made on his rulings and declared that his name had been brought into the reopened case without warrant. Dr. Booth, it was said, became angry. The result was that the resolution providing for review of the complaint and appeals from the action of the majority of the Church Session was rescinded. Dr. Booth and Mr. Campbell were in a measure mollified.

The case will now go from the Synod to the General Assembly for more adjudication. The Presbytery is relieved of it, but at the same time Mr. Warszawiak's status is a matter of speculation. His counsel, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, says he is a member of the Fifth Avenue Church Session in good standing. One of the prominent members of the Presbytery gave an opposite view, saying: "Warszawiak is still a suspended member, as he always was."

The pamphlet giving a comprehensive outline of the McGiffert matter ordered printed for distribution among the members of the Presbytery at the last meeting, was given out yesterday. Its contents include the report of the special committee. The two last clauses of the report show a modification of views in the last few months among the members of the Presbytery. They are as follows:

We express our great regret that Dr. McGiffert refuses to change his views, or withdraw from our communion.

That in view of the fact that this matter is "important, difficult, and of peculiar delicacy," respecting which the Presbytery is "greatly divided," and believing that an ecclesiastical trial at this juncture would be a serious detriment to the Church in this city, we overture the next General Assembly, in the exercise of its constitutional authority, to deal directly with this matter as in its judgment may seem best, so as to secure the early and final disposition of it.

From the little that could be learned yesterday, it is believed that in the interests of peace and harmony the whole matter will be dropped.

The resolution to appoint a committee to look "after the affairs of the West Church," it was said, was offered by the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke. This was supported by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Hoadley, who is reported to have said that he did not like to bear down too hard on a young man, but inasmuch as the West Presbyterian Church had lost many of its powerful members, he thought it was now a matter for the Presbytery to look into. This brought Mr. Smedley of the West Church Session to his feet at once in defense of Mr. Evans. Then the Rev. Mr. Evans spoke in his own behalf. He said he knew not rich or poor in his ministration.

"He made a strong speech," said a member of the Session afterward, "and I must say that it affected many of us to tears. But the best of all was that the Presbytery voted the resolution down almost unanimously."

Mr. Evans was seen at his residence last night, but declined to state any of the particulars of the afternoon meeting of the Presbytery.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT FISHKILL.

It Was at First Thought John Brennan Was Killed by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 11.—It now appears as though John Brennan, whose body was found lying alongside the New York Central Railroad tracks at Fishkill on Saturday morning, was murdered, and not struck by a train. Brennan was sixty years of age and an old resident of Fishkill. He worked on a farm, and drew some money on Friday night from his employer. This was the last seen of him until he was found unconscious, with his skull crushed back of the right ear and a slight contusion on the body. He died at the General Hospital on Saturday night, without recovering consciousness.

Opinion at first was that a train killed Brennan, but his widow contends that he was murdered. She visited Coroner Bevier to-day, and made a statement to the effect that her husband had been threatened several times by certain parties against whom he held incriminating evidence for past crimes. She claims that she heard a scream on Friday night, and is sure it was her husband's voice, but she did not dare to investigate.

The injuries to the dead man do not support the theory that he was struck by a train. The skull had been crushed downward, as if struck from above, and if he were hit by a train he would probably have received more extensive injuries. Furthermore, the body lay close to the track.

The matter is being investigated by the Coroner, who will give the case to the Police Department.

Heresy About Egypt.

From London Truth.

We have had a glorious victory in the Soudan. We have slain the Khalifa, and, apparently, many thousands of his followers, and we have had only two or three of our men killed. The Khalifa never commended himself to me as a ruler. He was fanatical and cruel. But the victory reads more like a battue of rabbits than a battle.

Since we took Fashoda there has been one Englishman there. He has now left it, broken in health. At Khartoum we have established at a cost of £100,000 a school where little Arab lads are taught a few English swear words to qualify them to act as donkey boys. We hold the river and two or three miles on each side. Beyond that is the desert. The products of this happy land are a few elephants' teeth and a little gum arabic. Commercially it is valueless. How, then, are we gainers by occupying it? Its conquest and its occupation were as foolish as is the magpie in stealing some article that catches its fancy, but which is of no use to it.

SHOT STRUCK PILOT BOAT

Shell Fired from Sandy Hook Hit and Damaged the Bennett.

ORDNANCE PRACTICE DANGERS

Similar Mishap in 1892 Knocked a Hole in a Schooner—Other Narrow Escapes Reported.

Several of the Sandy Hook pilots were receiving the congratulations of their friends yesterday on a narrow escape from disaster. They had come near being hit by an eight-inch dummy shell fired from the ordnance proving grounds at Sandy Hook on Saturday. The story did not come out until yesterday morning, when the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett of the New Jersey Pilots' Association came up from the Hook to undergo repairs. Though the men escaped the Bennett had been struck, but fortunately above the deck.

The Bennett was on station at 11:45 A. M. Saturday, cruising to the eastward and speeding along at a good gait under the influence of a northerly wind. There were aboard Pilots Hopkins, Mix, Hall, Bird, and Lennon, the boat keeper, a steward, and a crew of four men. The Bennett was about a mile south of the Scotland Lightship and between four and five miles from the point of the Hook. Mr. Mix was on watch, and one of the crew was at the wheel, while all of the other pilots were below. Some of the crew were on the deck forward and others were below.

Suddenly there was heard a vicious screeching noise, then a crashing forward on the starboard side, and then a plunging splash in the water, not more than fifteen feet to leeward. The shell, which had been fired in a southeasterly direction from the Hook, had hit the water some distance astern of the pilot boat and ricocheted, being deflected several degrees from its course, and had jumped over the craft from port to starboard between the masts, being on the decline of its trajectory when it encountered a staysail block, which it annihilated; striking next a stanchion, which it cleaved in twain; going through the bulwark, and knocking out one of the chain plates of the starboard fore shrouds. The peak halyard had been made fast to a cleat on the stanchion, and when that went the peak of the gaff fell.

The pilots are an agile lot, and those below displayed their agility to such advantage when they first heard that screeching sound that they reached the deck almost before the helmsman had recovered his breath.

It did not take long to draw out from the range of fire, at least the line of the last shot, and soon afterward temporary repairs had been made and the boat remained on duty until she had put all of her pilots aboard incoming vessels. That work finished, yesterday morning she came up the bay and went to Poillon's yard in South Brooklyn, where she was built some eight years ago, and then the news came out.

"Had that shot gone a few feet one way or the other," said one of the pilots, "some of us would have shared the fate of those Spaniards, who will never again tell what they are going to do with the American Navy."

Meantime the pilots feel somewhat sore at the army for "practicing" on them, as one of them put it, and they think that the Proving Ground officers might train their guns a little more down the coast. They had heard shots during the morning, but they had evidently been directed down the beach along the stretch of the Hook. It was the first shot fired seaward, they said, that came so near doing them mischief.

The officers at the proving ground were surprised when they heard that the Bennett had been struck. They had taken the usual observation before firing seaward, and had been careful to aim well off from any sail or steamer seen. They had not the slightest idea that a deflected shot had found an unintended mark, and were inclined to doubt the accuracy of the story until assured that the boat had reached the city for repairs.

A ten-inch shell from the proving ground on July 9, 1892, struck the schooner Henry A. Tilton under the counter. The crew, fearing that she was going to sink, abandoned her and were taken by a private launch into Sandy Hook, where they surprised the officers by telling them that their vessel had been struck.

The schooner, which had been bound out for Philadelphia in ballast, was towed into port by a tug. There was a hole in her stern as big as a barrel, but a bulkhead had saved her. The officers accounted for the accident by saying that the shot had been deflected from its course by contact with a dune.

An agitation was begun by maritime interests to have the proving ground removed, but nothing came of it. On several other occasions vessels have reported shells passing near to them.

BUNKO GAME'S VICTIM.

"Honest" John French, ex-Alderman and Wealthy Retired Builder of Brooklyn, Loses $5,000.

The detectives of the Brooklyn bureau are seeking three adroit confidence men who have in their possession $5,000 which until Friday last formed part of the bank account of "Honest" John French, ex-Alderman, one of the borough's best-known and most-respected citizens. Mr. French is about eighty years old.

Last Friday he left his home, at 469 Clinton Avenue, for a walk. He had reached Fulton Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, when he was accosted by a well-dressed young man, who grasped him by the hand and said:

"Why, how are you, Alderman? I am glad to se you about again."

Mr. French has been somewhat indisposed for several months. He did not know the stranger.

"Le me see," he said. "What is your name?"

"Why don't you know me? I'm young Pratt, son of Mr. Pratt—Standard Oil Pratt, you know," this last with an engaging smile.

The Pratt family were old neighbors of Mr. French, and he expressed pleasure in the meeting.

The young man impressed Mr. French very favorably. He brought up the subject of books, in which Mr. French is much interested, and said that he was about to purchase a new and very desirable work. He thought Mr. French would like a copy and he would try to procure one for him. Mr. French accepted the offer, and the young man conducted him to the upper floor of a house in Fulton Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue. There they were met by two men, who gave the bogus Mr. Pratt a hearty greeting. The latter introduced Mr. French, and then the four fell to discussing books.

Presently the subject of literature was dropped and Mr. "Pratt's" friends began to play what they explained was a simple game of chance. Mr. "Pratt" took a hand, and Mr. French was asked to join them. He refused at first, but as Mr. "Pratt" urged him he consented, as alleged.

In a few minutes, it is said, Mr. French was informed that he had won $1,000. One of the men gave him a check for that amount.

Mr. French and Mr. "Pratt" then left the room and walked down town. On the way the young man talked enthusiastically of the new game, and it is alleged that he prevailed upon Mr. French to draw $5,000 from the Mechanics' Bank to invest in it. They then returned to the house in Fulton Street. The police say the game was resumed. Mr. French's $5,000 and the check which he had received were soon in the hands of the swindlers.

Mr. French spoke of his loss, and yesterday the matter was reported to the police.

Mr. French has been prominent in public and business life in Brooklyn for over half a century, and is active in church and charitable circles. He is a builder, now retired, and many of the best known structures in Brooklyn were constructed by him.

...Poorly Nourished Invalids

Dr. T. M. Johns, of Taylorville, Ill., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a builder and nourisher that is unequalled; especially for poorly nourished invalids."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Makes Flesh and Blood...

ASK FOR THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club had out its best team in the National League at Starr's tournament hall last night, and were victorious in two games. The Knickerbockers won the first game of the night rather easily from the Lotus team. The second game between the Lotus and Riverdale bowlers was close throughout. The score at the end of the eighth frame was a tie. In the ninth frame the Lotus team gained an advantage of about twenty pins through consecutive strikes made by W. Gerdes. In the final frame poor "pinning" on spares and a difficult spare which Rehm missed enabled the Riverdales to win out by four pins. W. Gerdes's score of 243 in this game was a notable feature. He made six consecutive strikes. The Knickerbockers won easily from the Riverdales in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Daves, 133; Headley, 158; Parker, 180; Todd, 159; Starr, 194. Total, 824

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 136; Heath, 149; Warmuth, 191; Rehm, 117; Boenermann, 147. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 181; Schlusing, 218; Brodbeck, 156; H. Ebling, 169; E. Ebling, 201. Total, 929.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 243; Heath, 168; Warmuth, 153; Rehm, 170; Boemermann, 182. Total, 916.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker A. C.—Daves, 180; Headley, 193; Parker, 172; Todd, 178; Starr, 195. Total, 918.

Riverdale—Monahan, 152; Schlusing, 151; Brodbeck, 158; H. Ebling, 215; E. Ebling, 183. Total, 859

The inter-club tournament of Brooklyn was continued last night. The Carleton Club easily downed the Knickerbocker Field Club, and the Columbian had no trouble winning from the Aurora Grata Club bowlers. The other winners were the Lincoln Club and Crescent Athletic Club. Scores:

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker.	1.	2.	3.	Carleton.	1.	2.	3.
Walton	201	125	159	Ebbets	155	178	131
Silleck	114	141	157	Meyer	138	151	187
Schaffer,				Lincoln	170	161	188
Moody,				Weber	160	153	163
Perpail	121	113	187	Stebbins	192	145	170
Fishbeck	195	164	138				
Boocock	157	180	190	Total	815	788	889
Total	788	753	831				

AT CARLTON CLUB.

Carlton.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Knickerbocker.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Mason	174	188	176	Blossfield	157	192	159
S. Proskey	162	182	141	Holmes, Sr.	157	157	121
York	142	163	132	Bennett	126	193	139
A.S. Proskey	177	159	189	Halstead	137	204	165
Schwartze	180	170	178	Holmes, Jr.	142	179	160
Total	835	862	816	Total	719	925	744

Grand total—Carlton Club, 4,055; Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,760.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Columbian.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Cook	148	189	143	O'Connor	172	168	171
McMullen	150	158	195	Keiley	144	140	164
Page	134	143	157	Haggerty	137	145	168
Naylor	126	149	150	Schaffer	160	157	122
Little	121	145	146	Maxwell	154	162	188
Total	679	784	785	Total	776	772	831

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Aurora Grata.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Corcoran	115	166	...	Parker	128	137	...
Howard	199	150	...	Tucker	157	178	...
Sullivan	148	183	...	Gooderson	142	165	...
Langan	181	181	...	McElroy	144	177	...
Judge	110	200	...	Beard	134	147	...
Total	813	880	848	Total	705	804	800

Grand Totals—Columbian Club, 4,888; Aurora Grata Club, 4,557.

AT LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Hanover.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lovell	138	141	188	Struse	155	124	144
Cole	134	124	116	Price	120	140	145
Higgins	166	176	124	Lyon	158	134	120
Comeroy	135	182	156	Rose	127	151	126
Stoutenberg	179	141	166	Grosch	143	188	195
Total	752	764	750	Total	703	746	730

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Lincoln.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lee	163	150	182	Olmstead	200	177	158
Tompkins	158	179	145	Holdridge	194	192	170
Ferguson	155	155	168	Rossen	148	160	172
Helmle	119	166	188	Young	181	155	172
Tuttle	195	149	195	Steinbugler	144	197	170
Total	790	799	878	Total	867	881	842

Grand total—Lincoln, 4,856; Hanover, 4,646.

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. Club.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Lewis	181	132	172	Beard	169	144	169
Worth	178	178	200	Maguire	186	215	177
Ackerson	187	218	225	Edwards	156	178	162
Matthews	187	182	164	Meserole	174	201	172
Urquhart	158	175	145	Anderson	150	168	177
Total	891	885	906	Total	835	906	857

AT CRESCENT A. C.

Crescent.	1st.	2d.	3d.	B. B. C.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Bull	193	156	193	Gelhaus	194	189	185
Butler	145	165	172	Grant	137	171	135
Doyle	192	155	182	Gardiner	147	180	170
Parkinson	163	151	155	Watt	182	174	159
Kelsey	167	186	156	Joslin	128	183	135
Total	859	813	858	Total	698	888	784

Grand total—Crescent A. C., 5,120; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 5,052.

The first team of New York Council and the Americus Council were the winners in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club last night, the New Yorks winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Americus—Johansmeyer, 163; Le Beau, 145; Miller, 152; Prior, 129; Boettjer, 156. Total, 745.

Stanley—Finke, 146; Loebenstein, 186; Spurgeon, 90; Schoenlein, 129; Wahlers, 141. Total, 692.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 1—H. McLean, 155; Crum, 167; Grunninger, 143; Kitchelt, 139; E. McLean, 141. Total, 745.

Stanley—Finke, 148; Loebenstein, 137; Spurgeon, 129; Schoenlein, 145; Wahlers, 138. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

New York No. 1—H. McLean, 156; Crum, 172; Grunninger, 171; Kitchelt, 147; E. McLean, 147. Total, 793.

Americus—Johnsmeyer, 141; Le Beau, 155; Miller, 168; Prior, 114; Boettjer, 168. Total, 746.

Seven scores of two hundred and over were rolled in the Harlem League series at the Palace Alleys last night. MacDonald of the Morris Wheelmen averaged 207 in two games, thus aiding his team in winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 202; O'Neill, 196; Staib, 202; Huncken, 179; Gibson, 187. Total, 966.

Empire—Voohees, 205; Mische, 215; Stoff, 181; Sohl, 129; Arnold, 192. Total, 922.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Voohees, 163; Mische, 186; Stoff, 173; Sohl, 185; Arnold, 184. Total, 891.

Morningside—Madden, 154; Hymen, 170; Duncan, 174; Eiche, 181; Demmler, 210. Total, 849.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 212; O'Neill, 159; Staib, 195; Huncken, 157; Gibson, 178. Total, 901.

Morningside—Madden, 141; Hymen, 142; Duncan, 144; Eiche, 200; Demmler, 170. Total, 797.

De Long Council won twice last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament on the Elephant Club alleys. De Witt Council won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Latimer, 128; Bloom, 160; Tuthill, 116; Talbot, 168; Engel, 170. Total, 743.

Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 127; Gould, 161; Knopf, 182; Sinramm, 107; Wischennam, 121. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.

De Long Council—Rosener, 127; Coolidge, 140; Blake, 145; Healy, 137; Tamlyn, 123. Total, 672.

Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 154; Gould, 96; Knopf, 145; Sinramm, 110; Wischennam, 150. Total, 655.

THIRD GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Latimer, 136; Bloom, 123; Tuthill, 167; Talbot, 168; Engel, 157. Total, 741.

De Long Council—Rosener, 168; Coolidge, 181; Blake, 169; Healy, 189; Tamlyn, 167. Total, 869.

The Corinthians won and lost a game in the American National tournament last night, and still retain their lead for first prize. The Glendales and Doolittles each won a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Schwager, 185; Schneider, 183; Laine, 189; R. Fuchs, 140; A. Fuchs, 168. Total, 873.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 195; T. Walter, 126; Niles, 164; Baker, 157; Schaeffer, 182. Total, 824.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 176; T. Walter, 178; Niles, 167; Baker, 201; Schaeffer, 165. Total, 882.

Doolittle—Gray, 154; Apmann, 175; Wright, 201; Duke, 191; Coffman, 135. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 173; Apmann, 158; Wright, 208; Duke, 150; Coffmann, 161. Total, 850.

Glendale—Schwager, 156; Schneider, 139; Laine, 188; R. Fuchs, 186; A. Fuchs, 151. Total, 820.

Nassau Council passed Brooklyn Council last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys by winning two games. Brooklyn Council won and lost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Nassau Council—Johnson, 177; Pye, 137; Miller, 142; Sackett, 129; Knowles, 151. Total, 736.

Brooklyn Council—Clark, 124; Cook, 115; Spencer, 148; Tabor, 153; Halloran, 182. Total, 722.

SECOND

ON DEATH BY ELECTRICITY

Condemned Men, R. M. Sherman Says, Undergo Agony.

THEIR VERY FEAR THE CAUSE

Society of Medical Jurisprudence Stirred by a Paper on the Science of Capital Punishment.

Roger M. Sherman read a paper on "The Law and Science of Capital Punishment by Electricity" before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at its annual meeting in the Academy of Medicine last night.

Mr. Sherman held that the present method of executing murderers in this State was likely to produce great physical suffering to the man thereby put to death.

His view was that the condemned man is in a perspiration when the current is turned on, and that this condition results in the turning of his body into a voltaic arc, the outer portion of which must be thoroughly dried up before the inner portion is penetrated by the deadly current, intense heat being generated meanwhile.

Mr. Sherman quoted a celebrated French treatise on signs of death, which cited the case of a man's heart action being suspended four minutes by an electric shock without death following, and another of a man and animal surviving a shock of 200,000 volts. He said, in part:

"The prisoner arriving at the chair is probably, if not always necessarily, in a sensible perspiration, a cold sweat. I believe the medical witnesses, who know how little electricity they wish to receive, and who doubtless exercise a wise caution in proceeding with the autopsy, can hardly have assisted at such an event without themselves taking a Turkish bath. How much more the victim!

"This surface condition of moisture must be a factor for consideration. The moistened sponge to facilitate the current comes in contact with a moistened skin. Is there any reason to suppose that the general law which, especially in the case of electricity, seeks the path of least resistance will not convert the surface of the victim into a voltaic arc?

"Will the electric force rather penetrate through that non-conductor, the bony parts of the skull? How will it enter the blood vessels, until it shall have exhausted the receptivity of the surface moisture and generated in its place a heat, necessarily increasing as resistance increases?

"The voltaic arc which generates heat used for fusing the most refractory substances, which, when made with carbon, gives us our incandescent light, is hardly the condition to create upon the surface of the human body as a mode of inflicting instantaneous and painless death, and in the name of humanity."

Mr. Sherman adverted to the fact that in cases of execution in this State the current has had to be turned on from two to four times to kill the subject. He continued:

"I suppose it to be certain that the motor nerves may be paralyzed while the co-ordinate sensory nerves may experience sensation. Is there any doubt that paralytics are frequently in that condition? Is there any rational doubt that a man incapable of motion or speech from paralysis may yet be conscious of his surroundings? This powerful force holds the motor nerves in its grip, every one tense with an involuntary paralysis and incapable of motion. Do the nerve messengers of pain, given to warn man of danger, and mercifully dulled when the limit of endurance is reached, continue for a time their functions?"

Mr Sherman concluded with the suggestion that it were better for society "to set the example to the murderer" than "demand that he shall begin with a reverence for life."

President S. B. Livingston, who acted as Chairman, said, in inviting discussion that the society had been instrumental in securing the introduction of electrocution in this State.

Dr. H. J. Garrigues proposed the guillotine as a good substitute for electricity. "Electricity," said he, "is not instantaneous or precise. But if you have a well-made and well-oiled guillotine it is absolutely certain that the man executed will die at once."

One of the speakers asked a question about the immediate effect of a shock which was heavy enough to prove fatal, and Mr. Sherman contended that that effect would not necessarily be unconsciousness. He cited the case of a lineman, who was held by a live wire, and was able to give directions for his release. "The time will yet come," said he, "with our present system of dynamos, when some victim will be found in whose case the dynamo must be supplemented by an axe."

BREWERY LABOR FIGHT ENDED.

Dispute Between Unions and Narragansett Company Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The controversy between the Brewery Workers' International Union, with the Brewery Workers' Unions Nos. 29 and 14 of Boston, and the Narragansett Brewing Company of Providence, which has involved the trade unions of New York and New England for upward of four years, was settled to-day, on terms satisfactory to the union brewers, by John J. McCarthy, General Organizer of the international union.

By this settlement one of the bitterest and most protracted labor fights ever experienced in New England has been brought to a close. The members of the brewery workers' organization have secured an eight-hour day and a satisfactory rate of wages.

WOULD AMEND STATE GAME LAW

Association for the Protection of Game Prepares Two Changes.

The Association for the Protection of Game, at its regular monthly meeting, held at the Union Club last night, prepared two proposed amendments to the State Game law, which it is intended to present to the Legislature. The first provides for a prohibition of the use of magazine guns as being too destructive of game such as quail and wild duck, the killing of which is facilitated by closely consecutive shots. The second amendment contemplates requiring a license for the privilege of hunting on Long Island, where special game laws obtain. Both of the proposals were referred to the Executive Committee of the association for further consideration and action.

It was decided to employ private detectives to investigate under the control of the Executive Committee suspected violations of the game laws. It was also decided to issue from time to time circulars to every club in the city containing excerpts from the game laws, and a statement of the game in season at each period. This latter action was taken because many clubs unwittingly serve game out of season.

BALL OF THE DELAWARE CLUB.

City Officials and Tammany Leaders There in Large Numbers.

It was easy to imagine that the seat of the municipal administration had been transferred to the Lexington Opera House last night, for a large majority of the heads of the various departments were there enjoying the fifth and by far the most elaborate and successful ball in the history of the Delaware Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. It was presided over by Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, President of the club.

If anybody had had any urgent business with a prominent Tammany man last night he would have found it necessary to seek him at the ball. John F. Carroll and Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller were early arrivals. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner also came in early. President of the Council Rudolph Guggenheimer was not far behind, followed by Commissioners, Judges, Magistrates, Senators, Assemblymen, and Aldermen. Ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark and a delegation of about twenty members of the Colonial Club paid a visit at 11 o'clock, arriving in a gaily decorated tally-ho.

The decorations of the ballroom were on a magnificent scale. Fully 2,000 persons were present when the grand march began, led by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. A few of the hundreds of politicians present were Commissioner of Corrections Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Highways Keating, Tax Commissioner Thomas L. Feltner, City Chamberlain Patrick J. Keenan, Commissioner of Sewers Thomas Kane, Sheriff-elect Grell, Congressman Sulzer, Controller Bird S. Coler, Police Commissioners York and Sexton, Building Commissioner Thomas J. Brady, and Assemblyman-elect Percy M. Stewart.

PLAN TO GET THE CONVENTION.

Philadelphians Arrive in Washington Prepared to Argue with Republican Leaders—Fear Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The preliminary skirmishing for the contest for the honor of entertaining the next Republican National Convention was begun to-day, when the advance guard of the Philadelphia delegation, which is to work in behalf of that city, arrived at the National capital and took quarters at the Arlington Hotel, where the National Committee will meet next Friday. They engaged an advantageous room on the ground floor, and set in operation the machinery for conducting a lively campaign for securing the convention.

The Philadelphia citizens who arrived to-day include the following: W. S. P. Shields, Chairman; Henry Brooks, Penrose O. McClain, Major A. T. Innis, J. F. McLaughlin, Frank Anderson, L. E. Seaber, and Robert M. McWade. Chairman Shields believes that if there is any contest at all as to the place for holding the next convention it is between Philadelphia and Chicago, with the chances largely in favor of the Quaker City. Philadelphia is entitled to the convention, he says, and her citizens have raised $100,000 as a campaign fund to be offered the National Committee.

The committee proposes to carry on a vigorous and practical campaign in the interests of securing the convention, and will make an effort to have the selection of Philadelphia decided upon before the greater committee of one hundred, which is scheduled to come about Thursday, arrives in the city.

HOTEL MEN SUBSCRIBE $20,000.

Will Give More to Bring the Republican Convention Here.

A meeting of the City Hotel Keepers' Association was held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The possibility of the holding of the Republican National Convention in this city was discussed at length. All present expressed approval of the effort to bring it here, and in less than an hour more than $20,000 was subscribed to the fund for that purpose.

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria last night expressed the opinion that the hotel keepers would largely increase this sum before the end of the week.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY DINNER

President Raymond Speaks of the Growth of the Institution.

The Wesleyan University Club of New York held its thirty-first annual dinner last evening at the Aldine Association's rooms in the Constable Building. About seventy-five alumni and guests were seated at the tables. Among those present were Controller Bird S. Coler, President Bradford P. Raymond of Wesleyan University, Stephen H. Olin, Judge William Kellogg of Yonkers, Magistrate Charles E. Teale, and Prof. Petty of the New York Law School.

President Raymond in an after-dinner talk said that the university had had a good year. He spoke hopefully of the development of the "commons" system, which enables those who otherwise could not afford it to enter college. He said the university expected within a couple of years to have a new administration building to cost from $125,000 to $150,000. He spoke of the need of a Chair of Sociology, and said the United States, like England and Germany, must have a governing class in municipal, State, and National politics, not based on blood or on money, but on brains and moral character.

Controller Coler spoke on various problems of municipal government.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

Army Will Still Precede Navy Officers Despite Dewey's Rank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and who in that capacity directs the official receptions at the White House, is nearly ready to announce the number and dates of the receptions and dinners to be given by the President and Mrs. McKinley at the Executive Mansion. It is expected that the programme will be published by Dec. 15. It has been prepared and is before the President. In all respects it adheres closely to the general plan carried out last Winter. The State dinners and receptions will be held on Wednesdays.

It is positively stated that no change is to be made in the order of reception of the army, navy, and Marine Corps in consequence of the fact that Admiral Dewey, the head of the navy, is superior in relative rank to Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army. An examination of the records discloses the fact that from 1886 down to the present time the three military branches of the Government, namely, the army, navy, and Marine Corps, have been invariably received by the President on New Year's Day in the order given.

That order of precedence is due to the fact that the three military departments were organized in the order named. In addition to being much older than the other two services, the army is numerically much larger than both the others combined. The individual rank of officers of the three departments has never heretofore been considered a factor in determining the relative position of the organizations, and it has happened more than once that the officer at the head of the naval line was superior in relative rank to the officer at the head of the army line.

Arrangements for the reception on New Year's Day are precisely similar to those of last year, and consequently there will be no change in the general order of the reception of the people in official and private life. As usual, the members of the Cabinet and their families will be first received, followed in order by the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives, army, navy, and Marine Corps, various organizations, including the veterans of the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion, the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, &c., and the public generally.

THE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

Programme of Annual Meeting at Cornell Dec. 27, 28, and 29.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The twelfth annual meeting of the American Economic Association will be held at Cornell University Dec. 27, 28, and 29. At the opening session on Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, President J. G. Schurman of Cornell will deliver an address of welcome, which will be followed by the annual address of the President of the association, Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University, whose subject will be "Economic Theory and Political Morality." This will be followed by a discussion by Profs. J. R. Commons, L. M. Keasbey, E. R. A. Seligman, and others.

At the Wednesday afternoon session the following papers will be read: "Senior's Theory of Monopolies," Prof. Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin; "The Place of the Speculator in Distribution," Prof. H. C. Emery, Bowdoin College; "Taxation as a Partial Substitute for Borrowing to Cover Permanent Municipal Improvements," Prof. E. D. Durand, Stanford University.

The subject at the session of Thursday morning will be "Combinations or Trusts." The following papers will be read and will serve as a basis for general discussion: "Financiering of Trusts," Charles S. Fairchild; "The Influence of Trusts in the Development of Undertaking Genius," Prof. Sidney Sherwood, Johns Hopkins University; "Some Tendencies in Recent Combinations which May Become Dangerous," James Brooks Dill.

At the Thursday afternoon session the subject will be "Railway Economics," which will be introduced by the following papers: "Railroad Relief and Beneficiary Associations," W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad; "Railway Charters," Dr. B. H. Meyer, University of Wisconsin; "Difficulties in Adjusting Rates," Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

At the concluding session on Friday morning there will be papers on "The Consumers' Label and the Sweat Shop," by John Graham Brooks, and "Plans for the Twelfth Census," by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, Chief Statistician. These will be followed by the report of the Committee on Colonial Finance, composed of Prof. J. W. Jenks, C. S. Hamlin, Albert Shaw, and Prof. E. R. A. Seligman.

The members of the association and the ladies accompanying them will be received on Wednesday evening by President and Mrs. Schurman.

THE ATTACK ON LINGAYAN

Successful Combination of Land and Sea Forces.

AMERICAN TROOPS' BRAVERY

Jumped Out of Boats and Dashed Over the Insurgents' Trenches—The Place Quickly Taken.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LINGAYAN BAY, P. I., Nov. 7.—The possibilities of a thoroughly successful combination of manoeuvres between army and navy were again proved to-day, when the two branches of the service met before the trenches of the insurgents at the head of Lingayan Gulf and worked harmoniously and effectually to a finish in such a way as to reflect great credit upon themselves.

The long-deferred and much-discussed expedition to the northward of Manila Bay, for the command of which Gen. Wheaton was called in from the firing line, was at last brought to definite shape by the arrival of additional troops from San Francisco. A column counting 2,500 men, organized, provisioned, and equipped for several weeks, was embarked aboard the large transport Sheridan, the chartered steamer Francisco Reyes, and the horse transport Aztec, and, with one or two smaller vessels to tow cascoes for ferrying men and material to the beach, left Manila yesterday morning for the 210-mile sea trip to this place. In order to make the disembarkation safe for the troops, the services of the navy were called upon, and a small squadron was ordered to assemble, under command of Commander Knox, whose pennant flew from the masthead of the Princeton. The other vessels of the flotilla were the Bennington, Commander Arnold; the Helena, Commander Moore; the Manila, Lieut. Commander Nazro; the Callao, Lieut. Commander Tappan, and the Samar, Ensign H. C. Mustin.

Lingayan Gulf is of importance, as it is the nearest safe western point to the China and Japan ports from which smuggling vessels with contraband of war for the insurgents can come and find access by rail to Aguinaldo's troops about Manila. The navy has for months sealed up the entrance, so that lately the blockade runners have been forced elsewhere, but the northern section of the Dagupan-Manila Railway has been controlled by the insurgents, and it was beyond the power of the warships to interfere with this kind of transportation. To protect the possible landing places at the head of the bay numerous earthworks and carefully constructed trenches had been from time to time thrown up, and manned by various detachments from the insurgent army.

Gen. Wheaton determined not to depend on the railway for his line of communication after landing, as much trouble had been had all along through interference with railway traffic at the Manila end of the line. Gen. Lawton has apparently reached the same conclusion, for he, too, is taking several days' rations along with him, and depending more or less upon the country for his support. In consequence of this determination on the part of Gen. Wheaton, it became necessary to attack the trenches at the extreme southeastern corner of the bay, and there this noon the warships repaired as soon as the army contingent was made out entering the bay.

The ships were all cleared for action, and the ever vexed question of how to dispose of the boats and keep their flying splinters from doing damage to the gun crews and sharpshooters about the decks was in this case easily settled, as their services were required for transporting the men and material from the transports to the shore after the navy boys had gotten in their work on the defenses commanding the beach and its approaches. Each vessel sent her steam launch and available pulling boats to the Sheridan, where they were quickly loaded with soldiers, in full readiness to make a dash for the shore as soon as the way was cleared for them.

About three-quarters of a mile from the beach line, and as close to it as the depth of water permitted, the ships took up their positions—the Helena, ahead, then the Princeton, Bennington, and Manila, about three ships' lengths apart, with the little gunboats on either flank, ready to move here and there and elsewhere as their services were most needed. At this easy range the batteries of the various ships opened fire, knocking off the tops of the trenches and tearing great gaps in the surrounding groves. Very little reply was made by the insurgents, who had no doubt been taken by surprise by the entire want of "mañana" in the movements of Gen. Wheaton, whose plans from beginning to end were carried out with remarkable celerity and exactness. After an hour or more of furious firing and no reply from the shore, Commodore Knox hoisted the signal to cease firing, in order to prevent hitting our own troops, then advanced pretty well toward the shore.

As the boats approached, the Callao and Samar took up positions that would enfilade the trenches, and kept up a crisscross fire that must have bothered the people in the trenches immensely, and which probably interfered more or less with their getting a good aim at the boats all strung along the beach. Profiting by former lessons the insurgents, like "Brer Rabbit," lay low while the big guns were knocking the tops off their trenches, but when Jackie stopped firing and the soldier boy began to take a hand, the Mausers and Remingtons cut up the air in fine shape. All to no advantage, however, as without waiting for the boats to ground, hundreds of our men jumped out and with glorious bravery dashed over the trenches, firing as they went, and sending the colored chaps flying before them.

As the troops gathered on the beach, they were at once controlled by the beach master, formed into companies, and pushed to the front on the double. Long before the last detachment had arrived our boys had reached the surrounding villages, whose inhabitants were fleeing in wild terror over the bridge toward Dagupan.

Darkness had ong ago come on, and the actual casualties could not be ascertained. A few men had been hit while disembarking, and comparatively slight damage had been done to the boats.

To-day the horses, provisions, ammunition, and material are being landed, and the advance to the southward is already an accomplished thing. Soon Aguinaldo will have to take to the mountains and Northern Luzon, which means guerrilla warfare for a short while.

ELIZABETH MAN'S DEATH.

McCormick Stricken in Small Hotel—His Brother's Fate.

William J. McCormick, fifty-four years old, died suddenly yesterday morning in a "Raines Law" hotel at 146 Avenue C. Heart disease caused his death. His roommate, John Sauer, gave his home as Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 11.—William McCormick, who was found dead in his room in Manhattan this morning, was a brother of Judge Thomas F. McCormick, who committed suicide because of financial troubles.

William McCormick disappeared after his brother's death. Before leaving this city he disposed of his interest in property in Broad Street here to Foster Callaghan for $5,000, and this has led to much litigation between Callaghan and the National State Bank, which held McCormick's indorsements for $4,200 in notes discounted by his brother. It was alleged by the bank that the sale of the property to Callaghan was meant to defraud the bank.

McCormick was wealthy.

AIR BAGS TO RAISE A SHIP.

Capt. F. C. Miller Working on the Macedonian, Sunk Off Seabright.

An attempt which is being made to raise the German ship Macedonian, which was sunk off Seabright last June in collision with the Old Dominion Line steamship Hamilton, is attracting interest in maritime circles because the vessel was abandoned by the underwriters, as she was in deep water, where the long work which would attend ordinary wrecking would be hampered by the swell off shore.

The work is being done as a speculation by Capt. Frederick C. Miller, Frank A. Newcomb of Flatbush being in partnership with him in the venture. Capt. Miller was formerly in the Red D Line service, and during the war commanded a dispatch boat. As the Macedonian, which was under charter to the Ward Line, was a new vessel, the venture promises to be a profitable one, if successful.

Capt. Miller is using the method employed by Lieut. Hobson in the work on the Maria Teresa off the Cuban coast. It consists simply in the use of rubber bags, which are placed within the vessel and then inflated through tubes running up to floats, on which are air pumps. An attempt to bring the vessel to the surface will be made to-day.

SAY SCHEME BEATS MILLER'S.

Authorities Accuse Newark Man of Working Four Alleged Swindles.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Osmer W. Roper of 9 South Seventeenth Street was arrested to-day and held by United States Commissioner Whitehead under $5,000 bail, charged with using the mails for swindling purposes. A hearing was set for Thursday. It is charged that he worked four alleged swindling corporations at one time—the Realty Corporation Company of New Jersey, the Realty Loan and Trust Fund Company, the Realty Loan and Title Company, and the Four Per Cent. Mortgage Company. His offices were in the Globe Building.

His scheme, it is alleged, was to send out circulars setting forth that money was plentiful in Newark, and that 4 per cent. loans could be obtained on almost any kind of property with easy interest and sure renewals. It is said that he charged his patrons various fees, but did not secure the promised loans.

The officials allege that Roper has dupes all over the country, and that the amount of business he has done annually for three years exceeds the business done by Miller, the Brooklyn financier. He employed a large force of clerks.

Princeton Athletes Must Study.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11.—Capts. Hillebrand and Cregan of the Princeton University baseball and track teams, respectively, called a meeting to-day of all the candidates for the teams. Prof. H. B. Fine, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, told the candidates that, should any of them have a single condition in March, he would not be allowed to continue training or become a member of either team. Forty-five men registered as candidates for the baseball team, and about forty for the track team.

Marcus Daly Buying Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 11.—M. Bowerman of Lexington has sold to Marcus Daly the three-year-old bay filly by Clay King, dam Alice Leburn, by Baron Wilkes II., dam Mamie, the dam also of Will Leyburn, &c.; price, $2,500. Mr. Daly has offered May Overton of Nashville $8,000 for the full brother to Boreal, but the offer was not accepted.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Results at Tanfaran:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. White Fern, 107 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 2½ to 1, won; Sisquoc, 84, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, second; Leipzig, 84, (Phelan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Cymoma, St. Isidor, Furia, Caesar Young, Urchin, Tom Sharkey, and March Seven also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Espionage, 101 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 5, won; Owyhee, 101, (Helnsun,) 5 to 1, second; Alicia, 107, (Devin,) 9 to 1, third. Time—2:12. Rapido, Ledaea, Defiance, and Stromo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; purse; for two-year-olds. Sardine, 105 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 5, won; Tar Hill, 108, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, second; Gino, 108, (Ross,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. F. W. Brode, Ziska, Silver Tail, Antonietta, and Bernardine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; owners' handicap. Timemaker, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, won; Nápamax, 105, (Burns,) 7 to 5, second; Dr. Nembula, 100, (Ross,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Lothian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Merops, 98 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 9 to 5, won; Tom Cromwell, 107, (Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Dare II., 112, (Walsh,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Inverary and Tom Calvert also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; purse. Yellow Tail, 95 pounds, (Ross,) 5 to 1, won; Southern Girl, 92, (Ranch,) 2½ to 1, second; Geyser, 107, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 5, third. Time—1:08½. Sister Alice, Lady Heloise, and Ventoro also ran.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A. C. Coffin & Co. have been appointed Indianopolis agents of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London has been authorized to transact a general casualty and accident business in New Jersey.

Private dispatches from St. Louis absolutely deny the recent rumor that the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Company of that city contemplates reinsurance.

It was rumored yesterday that President John T. Stone of the Maryland Casualty Company is about to assume the Presidency of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has authorized the Toilers' Fraternity of Pontiac and the Bohemian-American Order of Foresters of Chicago to transact a mutual fraternal life insurance business in that State.

The recent effort to establish fixed fire insurance dwelling house rates for Suffolk County was reported yesterday to have failed, through lack of support on the part of Eastern union companies, the local agents having made no provision for an agreement relative to commissions.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has authorized a form of policy for products in cars (not in a building) on tracks at the Union Stock Yards, at a rate of $1.50 per $100 of insurance, with 80 per cent. coinsurance clause, or $1.25 when full insurance is carried. A ruling was also issued to the effect that it is a violation of rules to insure machinery or other contents of a packing house for a period of three years at less than three annual rates.

Several large local fire insurance companies are criticising the rates of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange on manufacturing risks and wholesale drug houses. An official of one New York company stated yesterday that his company had declined fully 50 per cent. of that kind of risks, because of the extremely low rates, and added that the difficulty probably arises from the enforcement of the 30 per cent. reduction order, regardless of the merits of the individual hazards.

The fire insurance companies writing railroad insurance report a bad condition of business for 1899. One underwriter declared yesterday that the losses of the Railroad Insurance Syndicate of this city and the Western Railway Syndicate of Chicago will alone exceed the aggregate premium income, no allowance being made for the expense of obtaining the business. The Western combination is believed to be the heavier loser, because of severe losses sustained on the Northern Pacific and other trunk line schedules.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has revoked the brokerage certificate of S. Joseph. At the meeting of the committee on Friday action will be taken on the proposed extension of outstanding certificates. The recommendation of Manager Hess, to be received at that time, will probably not call for an extension of more than thirty days, at the expiration of which period all certificates to be renewed will be reissued, upon the payment of a license fee of $2.50, in accordance with the action of the Exchange on Dec. 7.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PURDY & WYATT.—Schedules of Purdy & Wyatt, managers of the Hotel Metropole, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, show liabilities $18,300, nominal assets $6,711, actual assets $5,111.

HARRIS & STAHL.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed Charles J. Hardy receiver in supplementary proceedings for Harris & Stahl, formerly dealers in druggists' labels at 84 Elm Street, on the application of Jacob Levy, a judgment creditor. The receiver was authorized to sell two patents issued June 28, 1898.

WILLIAM F. ELLIS.—Judgment for $5,115 was entered yesterday against William F. Ellis in favor of Joseph D. Lowe on an attachment obtained on Oct. 30 for balance due on two notes made by Mr. Ellis in Boston in 1893 for $6,000. The summons was served on Mr. Ellis at the Tombs on Oct. 31 by Deputy Sheriff Strauss.

PENA BROTHERS.—Pena Brothers, exporters of hardware at 90 Chambers Street, made an assignment yesterday to John Melvin without preference. The partners are Mario F. de la Pena, residing at 2,494 Eighth Avenue, and Marino S. de la Pena, who is at present in Havana. The deed was signed by Mario F. de la Pena only for the firm. They have been in business since Feb. 1, 1894, and had previously been employed in the hardware trade here. Their trade was principally with Mexico, Central America, and Cuba. Mr. Pena said yesterday that he could give no particulars of assets and liabilities at present, but was sure the liabilities were less than $10,000, partly due in this city and partly abroad.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRY E. MOONEY.—Schedules of Harry E. Mooney, Western mortgage broker, of 55 Liberty Street show liabilities of $50,459 and nominal assets of $19,766.

RICHARD GREENSTONE.—Richard Greenstone, manager, of 846 Tenth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,676 and no assets.

JACOB BARBEY.—Jacob Barbey of 2,278 Second Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,903 and no assets. He was formerly of Maus & Barbey, who dissolved in 1893.

ROSIE KORN.—Rosie Korn, residing at 1,348 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,500 to one creditor and no assets. She indorsed accommodation paper of Tobias Korn.

MORTIMER NORDEN.—Mortimer Norden, electrician, of 156 East Sixty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,215 and no assets. He was formerly of Miner & Co. at 1,360 Broadway.

SAMUEL KOLLER.—Samuel Koller, manager of a hotel at 52 South Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,376 and no assets. All but $300 of the debts are for furs purchased in Leipsic, Germany, in 1893 and 1894.

WILLIAM B. BROWN.—William B. Brown, manager of a coal yard on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,570 and no assets. He was formerly in the coal business, and made an assignment on May 9, 1895.

RICHARD R. DIETZEL.—Richard R. Dietzel of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,625 and assets of $1,205, consisting of land in Buffalo and cash in bank. He was formerly in the metal business in Buffalo, and most of the debts were contracted in that city between 1891 and 1895. The largest creditors are the Union Bank of Buffalo, $7,204, secured, and James S. Glenn of Buffalo, $13,838. The Eastern Brewing Company of Brooklyn is a creditor for $896.

RICHARD A. SAALFIELD.—Richard A. Saalfield, residing at 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $87,885 and nominal assets, consisting of a claim for $50,000 against W. Bayard Cutting for work and 100,000 shares of stock of the British North America Trading and Exploration Company, pledged as collateral and considered worthless. Mr. Saalfield was formerly in the music publishing business. Of the liabilities, $15,000 are in judgments and $45,000 as indorser on forty-six notes for J. A. Bacon of Boston. The debts were contracted from 1892 to 1899.

Horgan & Slattery Hearing.

The bankruptcy petition of Horgan & Slattery, the architects, came up yesterday before Referee Stanley W. Dexter, who said after the hearing that the case was practically closed, and that the applicants probably would be discharged from bankruptcy unless it could be shown that they had sworn falsely as to their assets. The books of the firm were exhibited and showed it to be insolvent. Mr. Horgan said that people thought the firm had been making money, but he declared that it had been losing. He declined to give any information relative to the value of contracts now held by the firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Louis—Louis Raisin	$41
ANGINO, Anna M.—G. Ricciardi	92
ADLER, Moris—New Amsterdam Gas Company	15
BELL, William R., Jr.—Catherine Menzer	236
BRECHER, David—Kinsey, Rainier & Thompson, a corporation	44
BERNHARDT, John C.—W. H. Hussey & Son	215
BRECHER, David—Isaac Lewis and others	769
CARLEY, Francis D.—E. H. Shethar and another, executors	412
CARR, George W., receiver, &c.—M. A. Ives and another, costs	103
COHEN, William—A. Lichtag	169
COHEN, Benjamin—D. Olagner	35
EICHHORN, Albertina A.—C. L. Puels	545
EVANS, Hugh R.—J. Garafano	40
ELLIS, William F.—Joseph D. Lowe	5,115
EBSON, Andrew—C. H. Beckingham	83
FISCHER, Joseph—Leo Sommers	70
FALK, Bennoo—The R. R. Appleton Company, costs	70
FORCIER, Adelaide A., as committee, &c.—Elon M. Carpenter	1,198
FLOYD, Alice C. and Henry E.—W. J. Shaw	714
GARRETSON, Christopher B. and Charles S. Levy—Martin J. Loftus	320
GRANDL, Anton—Emil Hoffman	34
GEARON, William E.—B. L. Young	363
HATCH, Edward P.—G. Von Taube, costs	68
HAGAN, Hugh H.—D. Robinson and another	92
HEINEMAN, Charles—T. H. Eaton	193
HOLLERITH, Joseph—C. A. Williams	130
JOHNSON, Russell and Roswell T.—N. Winick	549
KIERST, John—John Ciark	292
KAHN, Jack H.—W. N. Cloyd	165
KATZ, Max J.—H. P. Wilson and another	226
KENNY, William W.—United Electric Light and Power Company	73
KELLY, Michael—Bernard Naughton and others, costs	109
KLEIN, Samuel and Leon, also Edward Bertault—Louis P. Sefton	179
LEDYARD, George, and William Quinn—W. C. Dickerson	320
LOEHNER, Arthur—New Amsterdam Gas Company	26
LEHMAN, Daniel—H. Zeltner	65
LANE, Samson—John J. Conklin	61
LORD, Theodore H.—John J. Conklin	38
LUBLIN, Edward N.—C. Y. Wemple	132
LEPKOWITZ, Lewis—Beadleston & Woerz	1,139
LENTZ, Henry and Augusta—Claus Lipsius Brewing Company	486
LEDERER, Charles—James S. Harris and others, costs	23
LOUNGO, Donato—M. J. Katz	150
MAY, Sarah—M. H. Moses and another	50
MEINHOLD, Samuel—B. J. Ludwig	82
McCONNELL, John W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	141
NORWOOD, Edward—E. Heuel	89
PETZ, Theresa—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company	136
PORTER, Frank D.—Howard & Co.	24
PARKE, Elizabeth C.—R. Pfillman	568
ROGERS, John B.—V. Pinslfabriken	1,170
RASINES, Antonio—Edwin H. Shethar and another, executors	315
REISS, Herman—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	27
ROSSITER, Lucius T.—Cresson & Clearfield Coal and Coke Company, costs	501
RENOUX, Jeanne—T. M. Blake and another, individually, and as Marshal, costs	94
ROTHSCHILD, Jennie—A. J. L. Dolan	39
SILVERSTEIN, Jacob—D. G. Brennan	146
SPINGARN, Elias—M. J. Cassidy and another	618
SHORT, Oscar H.—G. S. Seward	236
SEBOTKER, Clarence—Thomas Stevenson, Jr.	70
STEWART, Alexander M.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	22
SCHUMMECK, Jacob—G. L. Nichols	38
SCHIFF, Louis—John C. Thompson	69
TOBIN, Kate A.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	31
TEPLEY, Charles N.—M. E. Norris	2,861
THE CLUB STABLES—William Hull	340
METROPOLITAN COLLECTING AGENCY—H. G. McDowell	223
CLINTON BANK—Martin Meyer	889
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Louis L. C. Bartlett	773
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Vanderhoof	63
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. P. Anderson	256
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Jacob Goldfield	1,148
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Isaac Richman	618
CITY OF NEW YORK—Maynard, Merrill & Co.	40
WEIDENFELD, Camille, individually, &c., and Thomas W. Lawson—Peter W. Becker	1,192
WATKINS, Charles D.—F. Presbrey	195

Abbey's Salt is the Foundation of Health

The truth is that half the people in the world don't have a real chance in the battle of life owing to ill health. They are weak and dispirited when they ought to be strong and abounding in energy. To such people

Abbey's Salt is different from other salts.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

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comes as a boon and a blessing. A teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning will so tone up your bowels, your stomach and your liver, and so enrich your blood that you can practically defy disease. At druggists' only. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

A Teaspoonful in a Glass of Water.

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FOR SALE.

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1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals

In Its Opinion of Dec. 7, 1899,

Finally and fully sustains the Welsbach Co.'s Patent.

DEALERS and USERS and MANUFACTURERS are CAUTIONED against INFRINGEMENT of the

WELSBACH PATENTS

Judge LACOMBE, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down the following opinion, Saturday, December 9th, 1899.

On motion to restrain complainant from sending circulars to the customers of American Incandescent Lamp Co.:

LACOMBE, Circuit Judge.

Irrespective entirely of the preliminary objection that affirmaltve relief of this sort will not be granted to defendant—a question not now passed upon—there seem no good grounds for criticism of complainant's circular. It states that Judge Townsend enjoined the "manufacture and sale" of infringing mantles, and he did grant such an injunction. And this court has enjoined the sale of mantles which the person enjoined did not himself manufacture, when his past conduct in the matter of infringement created a special equity in favor of the compainant against him. It is true that the circular goes further, and threatens suit against persons who sell mantles, but who never have been at all concerned in manufacturing or caus

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Exch'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 3311 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

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John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
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Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter	Wood, jr.

B.R.T.
Has Borrowed the Limit.
The $7,000,000 secret bond sale disclosures broke the stock 6 points at opening yesterday. Millions more must be borrowed to build underground system. Road cannot earn expenses and fixed charges. Sell now for 50 this week. PROPHET, BOX 106 TIMES OFFICE.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:
Nos. 71-94 and 95, three of $1,000 each, and No. 106, one of $500.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED AVOIDING heavy expense and taxes; any kind; any State; 26 years' experience; references. Q. A. GATES, 2 Wall Street, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5511	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3809	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1501	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1455	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3846	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4057	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5400	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5401	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8699
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8905
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	8910
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12305
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12304
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292	18095
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2933	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6658	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4444	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20539
1591	1847	3053	4450	5036	6723	20570
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3105	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1866	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3580	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5302	6836	20938
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3735	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.
The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.
Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, November 13, 1899.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST
$12,000 Reading General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Coupon Bonds, Series M, Numbers 27,829, 53,023, 14,481, 53,299, 6,407, 9,809, 24,928, 2,155, 15,511, 25,560, 52,763, 3,209. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Liberal reward if returned to HARRISON SNYDER & SON, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa., or DE HAVEN & TOWNSEND, 40 Wall Street, New York.

LOST.—Ctf. No. A20396 for 50 shares Union Pacific Rd. Co. Pfd. stock in the name of Mary Bowditch Forbes. A new certificate will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen certificate unless on or before the 1st day of Jan., 1900, cause be shown why such new certificate should not issue. Miss MARY BOWDITCH FORBES, care J. Murray Forbes, Sears Building, Boston.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore, Nov. 16th, 1899.
LOST.—Certificate No. 18,392, dated July 7th, 1899, ten shares stock Canton Company of Baltimore; name Alex. C. Nelson. All persons are warned to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued. ALEX. C. NELSON.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.
We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.
If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	C. C. T. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK,	EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN,	FRANK JAY GOULD.

The Women's Hotel Company
of New York City
Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod,
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,840,896.78
Overdrafts		272.76
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		239,445.16
Other real estate		140,422.50
Mortgages owned		10,925.60
Stocks and bonds		574,555.79
Specie		606,956.48
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		168,148.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$262,140.71	
Other items carried as cash	8,786.22	
		270,926.93
		$4,852,550.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		82,517.44
Due depositors		3,690,311.14
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		213,221.24
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		4,004.58
		3,405.60
		$4,852,550.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN S. FOSTER, President, and CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier of the Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOHN S. FOSTER, President.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1899, before me.
S. H. MACDOWELL, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

NEW ORLEANS BANKS.

Whitney National Bank,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
DEC. 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,207,910.43
United States bonds, par value		451,000.00
Premium on same		43,000.00
Other bonds and stock		45,000.00
Five per cent. redemption fund		6,795.00
Furniture and fixtures		11,550.00
Due from banks, including exchanges and cash items		908,440.52
Cash		434,747.46
Total		$6,108,443.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00	
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	102,523.76	1,502,523.76
Dividends unpaid		978.00
Circulation		135,900.00
Bills payable		200,000.00
Deposits		4,269,041.65
Total		$6,108,443.41

J. M. PAGAUD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13th, 1899,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Administrators.)
$37,500 Terminal Warehouse Co. Gold Bds., 1942.
$94,000 Express Coal Line Equipment Co. "Class B" bonds, 1917.
$20,000 Deutscher Verein 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,500 Deutscher Verein Redeemable Scrip, 1911.
$5,000 New York & New Jersey Fireproofing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
42 shs. St. Andrew's Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.
100 shs. American Enamel Brick and Tile Co.
50 shs. National Union Bank.
200 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
80 shs. John B. Stetson Co., common.
80 shs. John B. Stetson Co. pref'd.
50 shs. St. Nicholas Skating & Ice Co.
40 shs. North Side Bank of Brooklyn.
750 shs. Universal Lasting Machine Co.
144 shs. Sprague Electric Co. common.
56 shs. Sprague Electric Co. pref'd.
500 shs. New York & New Jersey Fireproofing Co. pref'd.
$7,500 Eastern Plaster Board Co. Bds.
$80,000 Lackawanna & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
100 shs. United States Butter Extractor.
20 shs. Oesterreichisch-Ungarisch Zeitung Co.
400 shs. Michigan Grape Sugar Co.
5 shs. Livestock Association of America.
1,400 shs. East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. Co.
100 shs. American Extractor Co.
500 shs. Eastern Plaster Board Co.
120 shs. Bay State Gas Co.
100 shs. Texas Pacific Land Trust.
(By order of Executors.)
11 shs. Home Insurance Co.
12 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
27 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Worcester Traction Co., common.
$10,000 Massachusetts State Debt 3 p. c., Bds., 1935.
$5,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Consolidated Stock, 1918.
$5,000 Maryland Ice Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$5,000 Omaha Water Co. Cons. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1946.
17 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st. pfd.
15 shs. Omaha Water Co. 2d pfd.
$5,000 American Water Works Bds. (Reorg. Ctfs.).
Ctf. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(By order of Trustees.
100 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$1,000 Certi. of L. E. Waterman Co., due Feby., 1898.
3 shs. Chemical National Bank.
50 shs. United States Guarantee Co.
83 shs. Adirondack Land & Investment Co.
$2,000 Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
100 shs. The American Cotton Co., common (round-bale system.)
137 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
26 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. $16.70 Scrip.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Westchester Trust Co. of Yonkers.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
350 shs. City & Suburban Homes.
50 shs. Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Prefd.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Goshen Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
17 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
6 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
50 shs. 12th Ward Bank (Hyd.).
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$6,000 American Type Founders' Co. 6 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1926.
100 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. Audit Co. of New York Pfd.
5 shs. Audit Co. of New York Common.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
20 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co.
5 shs. The Associates Land Co.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
30 Proprietary shares Santee Club of S. C. (Hyd.).
49 Privilege Membership shares Santee Club of S. C. (Hyd.).
100 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. of Yukon Pfd.
209 shs. New England Phonograph Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
15 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
$9,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
12 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
95 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 Ctfs. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$10,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$13,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$100 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip, of 1896.
$18,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
20 shs. Morton Trust Co.
27 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(Executor's Sale, Estate of George E. Cramer.)
$1 Membership New York Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co. 6 p. c. Income Bonds, due 1946.
20 shares Carpenter Steel Co. $100 each.
$10,425.25 of the obligations of the Receivers of the Detroit & Lima Northern Railway Company, Series A, dated June 1st, 1899, and due with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, Dec. 1st, 1899, namely, 10 at $1,000 each and 1 at $425.25. (Hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred A Stock for the half year ending with December, 1899, payable on the 31st day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899, and in accordance with the contract pertaining to said stock have ordered that the surplus earnings for said half year applicable for dividends on said stock shall be carried forward and held available for the dividend of the second half of the fiscal year ending with June, 1900.
The transfer books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 26th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 15th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of January, 1900, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1899.
The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 20th day of December, 1899, to the 1st day of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1899.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
November 27, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on December 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 8th, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 5th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899, and reopen on Monday, December 18th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

East River National Bank,
New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
An Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 882 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the corporation WM. E. UPTEGROVE & BRO. will be held at the office of the corporation, 465 East 10th St., in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Laclede Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 716-718 Locust St., St. Louis, M

tinental service. It is a fact that meetings of the ... Pacific and Oregon Railway and N... officials were held here last week, ... it was then hinted that development... consequence to both properties were pending.

No official statement, however, was given out, and it is now believed in the Street that nothing will be said until the plans for the new extension are far perfected, so that any opposition that might develop may be more effectually be met.

HIGHER COAL PRICES.

Somewhat indicative of what may be expected in the way of advancing coal prices is the report from Hazleton that an increase of 25 cents per ton in the price of anthracite coal has been made at the Lehigh region mines by the operating companies to dealers. Inasmuch as this makes the price on the ground, with little freight charges, almost as high as in this city, coal men here say that it is almost certain that the prices here will go higher.

Coincident with this report comes the statement from Norfolk, Va., that with the new equipment put on by the Norfolk and Western—including nineteen coal cars, each capable of carrying 1,000 tons of coal—the threatened soft coal famine in the Eastern States may be said to be averted.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports 8,900,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States for 1899-1900. This estimate is based on a larger number of both general and special reports than has ever before been received by the department in connection with the cotton crop. While weather conditions during the past thirty days have been mainly favorable to whatever picking remained to be done, so that the general condition of the crop is slightly better than one month ago, continued investigations leave absolutely no doubt that the crop is even smaller than was indicated in either of the statistician's previous reports.

The estimated productive area, in thousands of acres, is as follows: Virginia, 47; North Carolina, 1,220; South Carolina, 2,212; Georgia, 3,288; Florida, 149; Alabama, 2,883; Mississippi, 2,784; Louisiana, 1,179; Texas, 6,642; Arkansas, 1,726; Tennessee, 816; Oklahoma, 980; Indian Territory, 290; Missouri, 77. Total, 23,522. This is 5.8 per cent. less than last year.

The estimated yield in pounds of lint cotton an acre is as follows: Virginia, 120; North Carolina, 193; South Carolina, 165; Georgia, 159; Florida, 94; Alabama, 176; Mississippi, 200; Louisiana, 238; Texas, 185; Arkansas, 193; Tennessee, 166; Oklahoma, 185; Indian Territory, 225; Missouri, 195.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Directors of the Federal Steel Company to meet to-day and take action on question of dividend on the preferred stock.

Preferred stock amounting to 6,000 shares to be offered for sale by the Standard Gas Company to its stockholders at par, the proceeds to be used for payment of new works and extensions.

Petition by the members of the New York Cotton Exchange to the Board of Managers to close the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 23, and Saturday, Dec. 30.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of Colorado Midland Railway $1,250,000 additional first mortgage 2-3 and 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of 1947.

Increase of $46,025 in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville's net earnings for October, making an increase of $182,037 since July 1.

Construction begun by the Pennsylvania Railroad of a new iron bridge across the Monocacy River, three miles north of Frederick, Md.

Statement that the net earnings of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for November will aggregate about $200,000, the largest for any one month in the history of the company.

Stockholders of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company to hold a special meeting on Dec. 27 to consider the question of a consolidation of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company with the South-Bound Railroad Company.

Movement started in Detroit to consolidate several National banks in that city, with $2,000,000 capital and $400,000 surplus.

Additional amounts of American Linseed stock aggregating $1,275,000 common and $1,275,000 preferred added to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@15 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $109,846,659; balance, $5,430,877; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $181,510.

Money on call in London, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 6 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.88. Commercial bills were $4.80¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 94 15-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50@$1.75 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium, and telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ¼c off; selling, par. St. Louis—Par @25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The market for American securities, after a weak opening, was steadier with Union Pacific shares the most prominent. The closing tone was dull and the demand light.

Consols, for money, 101⅝; consols, for the account, 102; Canadian, 96; Erie, 12⅞; Erie first preferred, 37; Union Pacific preferred, 77½; Illinois Central, 116½; St. Paul, 125; New York Central, 140½; Pennsylvania, 68½; Reading, 10; Northern Pacific preferred, 77; Atchison, 22; Louisville, 84⅛; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 6 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £72,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.50; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.15.

Spanish Fours, 66½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened flat on the adverse news received from South Africa, but they slightly recovered later on London buying orders. International securities were easier. Spanish 4s were well supported, closing at 67.85. Turks were fairly firm. Rio Tintos and De Beers relapsed. Kafirs opened weak, improved later, and closed dull. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 57½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 32½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weak on reports of Gen. Gatacre's defeat in South Africa. Spanish 4s improved on Paris advices, but closed dull. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 5⅞ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11.—On the Boerse to-day the whole list reacted, owing to realizations caused by the unsatisfactory state of the money market.

The Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 11.—The market is strong but irregular, with business confined to necessary limits, in most cases being spasmodic transactions for India, chiefly Calcutta. China has bought fairly, but much Eastern trade has been turned down because of insufficient limits. Yarns show moderate activity, with about one-eighth advance. Egyptian yarns and cloths are quite independent, and are very prosperous and active, the profit margin being unusually big.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Much irregularity was shown in yesterday's market for outside securities. At the opening traders, as well as commission brokers, sold a good deal of stock, and prices went off sharply. In some cases the losses amounted to several points, while in few, if any, stocks were quotations as high as at the close on Saturday. Strength appeared here and there in the list, and, indeed, except where stocks were openly offered buyers found it difficult to procure stock. When the inside market improved in the afternoon the outside market turned with it, and recoveries as sharp as the morning's declines were recorded in a number of issues. Prices in many cases got back to the highest figures of the day, and some even went beyond Saturday's closing and ended the day with net gains.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was probably the most active issue, and followed a particularly irregular course. Opening sales were made at an advance over the previous week's close, but immediately after the opening under liquidation, accompanied by a certain amount of short selling, the stock began to decline, and went 2 points below the lowest figure that had yet been established for the stock. At 79 several hundred shares changed hands, and then it began to advance, and got back to 80¾. Reacting to 80⅛, it closed at 80 bid, a net loss of half a point. Traders build the stock in the afternoon, as they had feared it in the morning. Transactions amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000 shares.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was to only a small degree affected by the general conditions prevailing. The common stock sold at 22, a half point recession from Saturday's close, but not much stock was to be had in the neighborhood of this figure, and the bid was later advanced to 22¾. It closed unchanged for the day, at 22½ bid. In the preferred stock transactions were made as high as 47, and it remained in demand at 46, showing a net advance of 1½ points. Prices for the bonds improved slightly, and in small lots they sold at 94. In none of these issues was the day's transactions in large amount.

ELECTRIC AXLE was fairly active, selling off early in the day and recovering with the rest of the market. It sold as low as 85, and when prices recovered in the afternoon as high as 91, which was paid for the stock. Closing figures showed a net gain of an eighth of a point, the final bid being 91.

ELECTRIC BOAT was notably strong, and was in good demand throughout the day. Strength in the stock was attributed to the belief that favorable action by the Government in regard to the Holland boat will result to the Electric Boat Company a profitable business. It sold as high as 30½, and closed at 30 bid, a net gain of 3 points. Trading in the preferred stock was very light, the only transactions for the day being made in the neighborhood of 40.

STORAGE POWER was much less active than on most of the days of last week, and was affected by the irregularity that characterized the whole market. It sold as low as 10, but on a very few sales got back to about 11, and closed at 10¾ bid, a recession of a quarter of a point from Saturday's figures.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL.—Among the industrial stocks were several that showed notable strength, and which, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions prevailing yesterday morning, ended the day with substantial net gains. Havana Commercial preferred, which closed on Saturday at 60 bid, was in demand throughout the day above that price, and ended the day with a net gain of 2¾ points. A slight net gain was also recorded in the common stock, which, after selling at 15½, closed at 16 bid, a net advance of half a point.

ELECTRIC STOCKS.—Most of the stocks in the electric group were weak. Electric Vehicle common was offered at 64 and the preferred at 90. Among the transportation stocks, New York Transportation suffered most, and it was also the only one that was traded in to any amount. At the close it was offered at 10, the paid-in value of the stock. It showed a net loss of 1 point, the final bid being 9½.

STANDARD OIL was active to the extent of about 200 shares. On these sales it declined from 466½ to 463, recovering to about 464 and closing at 464½ bid, a net loss of 1½ points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
New Amsterdam	22½	23½
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	94½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	..	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf	..	77
American Bicycle	..	20
American Bicycle pf	..	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	..	24
American Woolen Goods pf	79½	80
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	..
Beet Sugar pf	..	..
Distilling Company of America	8	8¼
Distilling Company of America pf	27½	28
Electric Axle Light and Power	6½	6¾
Electric Boat	30	31
Electric Boat pf	40	44
Havana Commercial	16	17
Havana Commercial pf	62¾	63½
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf	62	65
National Gramophone, ex div	70	74
National Salt	45	47
National Salt pf	78	79
National Tube	43½	45
National Tube pf	95	95½
Otis Elevator	26	..
Otis Elevator pf	89½	90
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	92	93
Rubber Goods Mfg	20¼	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div	81	86
Sloss-Sheffield	30	35
Sloss-Sheffield pf	70	74
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	464½	466
Union Steel Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	80	80⅛
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	90
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¾
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13½
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11¼
Chicago & Alton subs. (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	..	64
Electric Vehicle pf	..	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	28
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	..	7¾
Mexican Ry	98½	99
New England Transportation	6½	7¼
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	9½	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21	22½
St. Louis subs	126	12½
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	..	11¼
Tennessee Copper	..	13
Trust Company of America	..	227
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	72½	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115¼	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	73	76
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23¼
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	43¾	44½
Denver Gas 5s	83	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	106
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50

	Bid.	Asked.
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76¼	76¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	105	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106½	107½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	69½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	40½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	83	87
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Judson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	38	42
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Logansport & Wabash Valley bonds	60	70
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Boston had a decidedly active market to-day. Mining stocks led, and they were thrown out freely. Parrot led in volume of sales. Over 4,000 shares of this stock came out in the morning, the price falling 6, to 31½, rallying to 35. Osceola was off 5½, to 64; Quincy, 3, to 142; Tamarack, 8, to 194. United States rose 1, to 31, but fell back to 30 in the afternoon. Utah lost 2½ to 29¾; Wolverine, ¾, to 37. Mohawk held at 16. Michigan lost ½, to 7½. Dominion Coal fell 2, to 45, rallying ¾; United States Oil, 2, to 33, rallying in full and 1 better, or to 36; Central Oil, 1, to 19¼; Centennial, 2, to 18; Cochita, 1⅞, to 12; Bingham, ½, to 11½; Calumet, 15, to 720; Butte, 10, to 50, rallying to 54½; Amalgamated, 1¾, to 79; Old Dominion, 2½, to 22; Isle Royale, 4, to 23, rallying 1; Arcadian, 4¼, to 29¾, rallying to 25; Montana, 10, to 285.

Apart from the mining shares and the stocks which are traded in on Wall Street as well as here, there was little doing, but prices did not yield much in the few prominent home specialties left after these exceptions. Business in bonds was quiet. Attention adjustment 4s yielded 1¾, to 78½; the general mortgage 4s sold at 96½.

At the close prices hardened generally. Amalgamated Copper rallied 2, to 81; Calumet, 10, to 730; Montana, 5, to 290. United States Oil closed 1½ lower than the highest, at 34½, or ½ net loss for the day. Osceola rallied 1, to 65. As a rule the losses were quite substantial, the recoveries in most of the mining stocks being fractional only—small fraction at that. Nevertheless, there was a pause in the selling, and some signs of willingness to buy here and there.

Call loans, 6@7; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@6. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5½	6	Old Colony	3¾	4½
Allouez	3	3½	Osceola	64½	65
Arcadian	25¼	26	Parrot	34½	35
Arnold	5½	6¼	Pioneer	2⅝	2⅞
Ash Bed	..	1	Quincy	..	142
Atlantic	20	22	Rhode Island	5	5⅜
Baltic	20½	21	Santa Fé	5¾	6½
B. C. & A.	20	37½	Santa Ysabel	7⅜	8
Bost. & M.	289½	290	Shoe	33	33¼
Butte & B.	52¼	55	Tamarack	203	..
Cal. & Hec.	730	740	Utah Cons.	34½	34¾
Centennial	18	19	Washington	1	1½
Franklin	15½	15½	White Knob	9	12
Humboldt	1	2	Winona	5	5½
Isle Royale	23½	24	Wolverine	36½	37½
Mohawk	15½	16			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	247	249	Cent. M. pf. .. 70
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf. .. 120
Bost. & Me.	203	203½	N. Y. & N. E. 6s. 111 112
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s. 115 116½
Bost. Elev.	105	..	West End 92
Bost. G. 5s.	..	85	
Cent. Mass.	..	17	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	345	346	N. Eng. Tel. .. 142
Chi. S. Y.	139	141	Westinghouse Electric .. 41½
Dom. Coal	46	46½	Westinghouse Elect. pf. .. 65
Dom. C. pf.	118	..	
Erie Tel.	104	..	
Mex. Tele.	3⅛	3¼	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The local market took its cue from Wall Street. With the exception of Linseed, which was well held around 11 for the common and 50 for the preferred, all of the active stocks showed big declines from Saturday. Biscuit common opened at 35 and dropped to 31, closing at 34⅝, while the preferred opened at 89½, dropped to 86, and closed at 87¼. Tin Plate common opened at 24½, dropped to 23, and sold to 25; the close was at 25⅛. Tin Plate preferred was comparatively quiet; it opened at 74½, sold to 75, and closed at 74⅞. The traction stocks were well held for some time, but eventually they, too, came under the pressure. Metropolitan Elevated preferred, which opened at 80½ and seemed to be in good demand at about that price, suddenly broke, and then went off rapidly to 76; later it regained somewhat, and closed at 79. Union Traction preferred opened at 78½ and dropped to 75, closing at 77½. Diamond Match opened at 122½ and declined to 121¼, but closed at 123.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,140 Linseed	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜
2,380 Linseed pf	51½	49	51⅜
10 Radiator	104	104	104
224 Strawboard	31	29	29
3,115 Tin Plate	25½	23	25¼
605 Tin Plate pf	75	73¼	74⅞
90 City Railway	283	283	283
50 Union Traction	29	29	29
290 Union Traction pf	78½	75	77½
981 Diamond Match	123	121¼	123
100 Lake St. L. cfts	14¼	14	14¼
355 Metropolitan	28¼	26½	26½
5,255 Metropolitan El. pf	81½	75⅝	79
9,264 National Biscuit	35½	31	34⅝
244 National Biscuit pf	89½	86	87¼
290 National Carbon	16⅜	15¾	16⅜
50 National Carbon pf	80¼	80¼	80½
2,580 National Steel	39	36½	39
100 North Chicago	234	234	234
865 South Side El.	103½	102	102
85 West Chicago El.	115	114	114

BONDS.

$10,000 Metropolitan gold 4s	95¼	95	95

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The stock market held encouragingly well to-day; only the high-priced stocks suffered any material decline. United Gas and Electric Storage Battery quickly and sharply responded to pressure. Asphalt and Marsden also were weak features, but both subsequently improved, recovering their earlier declines. Elsewhere the reaction did not exceed small fractions, and in the late rally most prices were carried back to Saturday's final level. The close, however, was feverish.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20⅜	20⅝	Union Trac.	39¾	39⅞
Choctaw	3¼	3⅜	Un. Gas Imp.	156	157
El. Co. of A.	13½	13⅝	Welsbach Lt.	43	44
Lehigh Val.	25	25¼	W. N. Y. & Penn.	5⅝	5⅞
Marsden	12¼	12⅝			
Phila. Trac.	96	96¼			

INDUSRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated C.	$80½
American Biscuit bonds	109
American Hide	36
American Hide pf	80½
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	1⅝@⅞
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Columbia Copper	10½
Empire Copper	16
Flemington C. & C.	28½
Penn. Coal Co.	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	15
Marshall Mill	.65
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	48
New Amsterdam Gas	25½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 11, 1899.

	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	13⅜	14	2,400	Am. Car & Foundry	14	14	13	14	− ⅛
	58	59	1,230	Am. Car & Found. pf	58	58	57⅝	58	−1
	32¼	32½	300	American Ice	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
	33¾	34	850	American Cotton Oil	33	34	33	34	− ½
	95	96	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97	97	97	97	.....
	11¼	11⅜	371	American Linseed	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	− ¼
	51¼	51½	1,881	Am. Linseed pf	50¼	51½	49½	51⅛	− ⅞
	142	147	10	American Express	145	145	145	145	.....
	8⅝	9	600	Am. Malting Co.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
	39	41	500	Am. Malting Co. pf	40¼	40¾	40	40½	+ ½
	35½	35⅝	3,760	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	35¾	36	34¼	35⅝	− ⅛
	87	88	1,590	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87	87¼	85	87¼	− ¼
	39	39¾	25,550	American Steel & Wire	38½	39	38⅜	39	− ⅛
	89¼	90	3,465	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90	90	85¾	89½	−1½
	..	..	800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	137¼	137	137¼	.....
	138	138¼	169,052	Am. Sug. R. Co., ex d.	133	139¾	132	138	+1½
	94	97½	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	97	97	97	97	.....
	24⅜	25¼	5,110	American Tin Plate	20	25¼	20	25¼	+ ⅛
	75	77	1,500	Am. Tin Plate pf	74¼	76	74¼	76	+1
	102⅛	102½	90,410	American Tobacco	100	102¾	97	102	−2
	41¼	41¾	2,400	American Steel Hoop	41¼	41¾	40	41	−1
	78	80	1,000	Am. Steel Hoop pf	78⅝	80	77⅞	80	+1½
	43½	46	50	Ann Arbor pf	43	43	43	43	.....
	21⅛	21¼	4,740	At., T. & S. F.	21⅜	21⅝	21	21¼	− ⅛
	63⅜	63¼	28,760	At., T. & S. F. pf	63¾	63¾	62⅝	63½	− ⅝
	40	40½	4,065	Anaconda Copper	40	40⅝	39¼	40	− ½
	54	54⅝	4,920	Baltimore & Ohio	54	54⅝	53½	54½	− ½
	79⅛	79⅝	10,934	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79⅛	79⅝	78	79	− ⅛
	80	80¼	112,005	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79	80⅝	79¾	80	−1⅛
	136½	138	935	Brooklyn Union Gas	135	137	135	137	− ½
	13¾	14	950	Brunswick City	13¾	14	13¼	14	− ½
	52	52½	320	Canada Southern	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅞
	93	93¼	100	Canadian Pacific	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93¼	−1⅜
	30¼	30¼	8,760	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	30¼	29	30¼	+ ⅝
	129¼	129⅞	26,370	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129¼	129¾	128⅜	129⅜	− ¾
	40	43	100	Chicago Gas Trust	40	40	40	40	−5
	90¼	94	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	93½	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	−2⅝
	13⅝	13⅞	5,950	Chicago Great West.	14	14	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
	78½	80	325	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	80	80	79½	80	.....
	38	39	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39	39½	38	38½	−2
	88½	90	625	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	90	90	89	90	−1
	13½	14	1,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	14½	14⅔	13	13½	−1
	47	48	450	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	46	47	46	47	−2
	121⅜	121½	29,440	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121¼	121⅞	120⅜	121½	− ½
	169½	170½	1,160	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170½	170½	170	170	−3
	164	165	1,150	Chicago & Northw.	163¼	164	162	163	−2½
	110¾	111	9,390	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110⅝	111½	109¾	110⅝	− ¾
	12¼	14½	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	12	12	12	12	.....
	40	42	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	40	38½	40	+1
	61	61¼	4,050	C., C., C. & St. L.	60¼	61¼	59½	61¼	+ ⅝
	100	102	25	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	.....
	44	46	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44	45	44	45	.....
	45⅞	46	14,225	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	47	47	42	45⅞	−3½
	128	130	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	− ¼
	9	9¼	870	Colorado Midland	8¼	9	8⅞	9	+1
	21¼	22	500	Colorado Midland pf.	20	22	20	22	+1¾
	5⅜	5⅝	1,620	Colorado Southern	5½	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	− ¼
	45	45¼	259	Colorado Southern 1st	45	45	45	45	− ½
	17	17	187	Colorado Southern 2d	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
	16⅜	17	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron	17½	17¾	16½	17	− ¾
	187	188	3,415	Consolidated Gas	188	188	183	187½	−2
	34	34¼	21,055	Continental Tobacco	32

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Bachelor Apartment House on Twenty-sixth Street—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Hellner & Wolf have sold the old four-story building, 28 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9, to a builder, who will erect on the lot an eight-story fireproof bachelor apartment house.

The estate of George M. Hoffman has sold the four-story building, 805 Sixth Avenue, 19.6 by 50, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets.

Mandelbaum & Levine have bought the four four-story buildings, 288 to 294 Bleecker Street, being the block fronting on the southwest side of the street, between Commerce and Barrow Streets, a frontage of 80 feet.

Burrill Brothers have sold for Peter J. Collins the three-story light stone residence 204 Eighth Avenue, for $18,750; also for J. H. Lane a plot of lots on McDonough Street, east of Howard Avenue, 80 by 100 feet, for $8,750; also, for W. L. Johnson, the property occupied by the Logan Club, on Sixth Avenue, for $10,000.

David Stewart has sold for Leo M. Lehman, to a client, the five-story brick apartment house 552 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Paul Mayer has sold for Ast & Exner the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 36.5 by 100; also for Sophie Rothschild, the two five-story flats on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 155 feet east of Fifth Avenue, on a plot 54 by 100.

Adelson & Slone have bought the three-story brick building, 138 East Seventeenth Street, 18 by 92.

R. Leitner has sold for Henry Rothschild to Bernhard Mainzer the property 2,542 Eighth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Third Avenue, 49.6 by 100.8½ and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Catharine Deegan $11,250

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

1,998 Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Alden Place, 16.1 by 71; 2,000 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17 by 67.8; 2,002 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17.2½ by 64.5; 2,004 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17.2½ by 68.9; 2,006 Webster Avenue, adjoining, 17.2½ by 65.5, and 2,008 Webster Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 16.1 by 58.9, six three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, to Jacob A. Zimmerman... 28,675

685 Alden Place, at the rear of the foregoing, 15 by 60 and irregular, three-story frame flat, and 687 Alden Place, adjoining, 15 by 60, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to Jacob A. Zimmerman 5,775

684 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 22.2 by 40, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Jacob A. Zimmerman 2,500

8 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 20 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Leopold Jonas 15,000

4 and 6 Teasdale Place, 50 by 100, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst 13,439

225 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 17 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Edwin Outwater.... 13,000

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of Wendover Avenue, runs east along Wendover Avenue 151.9, by south 123, by west 50, by north 50, by west 100.9, to Washington Avenue, by north 94.9, six four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Daniel Rosenberg..... 55,375

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, Third Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, two lots, each 25 by 85; Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of St. Paul's Place, 26 by 129.8 by 25.4 by 131.5, vacant; Third Avenue, west side, 150.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, four lots, each 28.10 feet front and varying in depth from 124 to 132 feet; Washington Avenue, east side, 121.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, five lots, each 25.11 feet front and varying in depth from 105.5 to 109.3 feet.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 2,485 Broadway, formerly 655 Boulevard, west side, 52.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 27.4 by 100, five-story brick double flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 50 East Fifty-first Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.5½, three-story Indiana sandstone stable, with private alley at the rear.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, W. Usher Parsons, referee, 162 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.6½ by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, Bainbridge Avenue, northwest side, 244.7 feet northeast of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth or Travers Street, 22.5 by 149 by 50 by 137.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,667.

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, B. W. B. Brown, referee, 416 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Terrace, 20 by 99, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,910.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 927 to 931 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 110 feet east of Robbins Avenue, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,780; subject to other mortgages for $17,126.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward S. Johnston, referee, 1,759 Third Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 83.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,459.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 2,101 Fifth Avenue, east side, 18 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 17 by 73, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,572.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leo C. Dessar, referee, 451 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 129.5 feet west of Avenue A, 16 by 100.4, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,713.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Arnold, referee, 331 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 24.10 by 92, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,356.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 166.2 feet west of Boston Avenue, for a two-story brick and frame dwelling, 31 by 32; E. H. Hammond of 1,211 Tinton Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 298 feet east of Avenue A, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 88.8; A. A. Schorsch of 240 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 2,031 Third Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25.2 by 86.8; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

First Avenue, east side, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and store, 25 by 65; John Roth, Jr., of 206 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 875 and 877 Fifth Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 27.6 by 68.8, and 23.4 by 75; T. R. A. and W. A. Hall of 687 Madison Avenue, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot, architects; cost, $160,000.

Grand Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Evelyn Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 27; Louis E. Kessler of 403 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William Bergen, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 367 Brook Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; John Lischke, premises, owner; Adolph Mertin, architect; cost, $75.

No. 326 East Forty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick and stone stable and shop; Frederick Schumacher of 319 East Forty-ninth Street, owner; Philip Goerlitz of 242 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 18 Spruce Street and 26 Beekman Street, to a six-story brick loft building; E. L. Bayliss of 54 Wall Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $225.

Worsted Mills Transferred.

The Manhattan Worsted Mills property, extending through from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue and fronting 125 feet on either street, was transferred yesterday to the Pitkin, Holdsworth Worsted Company. The buildings on the lot are two and four stories in height. The property was hold under foreclosure early in the Summer to satisfy a claim of $75,000, and at that time was struck down to Oscar Dressler, by whom title was given yesterday to the Pitkin, Holdsworth Company for a nominal consideration.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 11.

FORSYTH ST, 65, w s, 25x100; Mary Fry to Louis Haims 1

FORSYTH ST 65, w s, 25x100; Baruch Baruch and another to Louis Haims..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of Muscoota St, 157.8x99.4x irregular; also Broadway, e corner of Muscoota St, 100x125; Edward J. Farrell to John C. Rodgers 1

LYON AV, s s, 50 ft e of Doris Av, 50x100; Rudolf Seus to Edward Fredrich... 1

LOT 193, map of North Marble Hill, 25x100; Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, to William E. Thorn..... 3,500

LOT 8, map of 65 lots, part of Oak Tree Plot; R. R. Organ to Margaret A. Organ. 1

LOT 8, map 65, choice lots, part of Oak Tree Plot; Kate McGrath to R. R. Organ 1

STANTON ST, 99, s w s, 22x75; Samuel Frank to Nathan Peyser, ½ part..... 10,075

STANTON ST, 49 and 51, s s, 45.2x75; Joseph Rosenberg and another to Samuel Bonis and another 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x99.6; Rachel Juster to Charles H. Dugliss 1

UNION AV, s w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Timothy Flood to Henry Moritz.... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, old line, 482 ft s of old line of Fletcher St, 18x115x irregular; Lawrence McCann to Sarah M. McCann 1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of Ford St, 100x100; Emma M. Meilert to Franz Kahlenberg, guardian, &c.; 845 West 1

WOODRUFF AV, or 176th St, s w corner of Cretona Av, 100x107.6; George Stolz to T. W. Timpson & Co..... Exch.

6TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of White Plains Road, 50x114, Wakefield; Ann Handlbode to Joseph L. Liscomb 1,000

7TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of White Plains Road, 33.4x114, Williamsbridge; Irving D. Travers and others to Joseph T. Magee 1

7TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of White Plains Road, 33.4x114, Williams Bridge; Joseph T. Magee to Martha V. Travers..... 1

12TH ST, 163, 20.10x103.3; Andrew H. Kellogg to Julia A. Millar..... 1

12TH ST, 163 West, 20.10x103.3; George W. Millar to Andrew H. Kellogg..... 1

32D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; William Farr and another to Arrow C. Hankins 1

38TH ST, s s, 266 ft e of 6th Av, 21x98.9; Henry Mandelbaum and another to Michael Coleman 3,839

53D ST, 207 East, 19.9x irregular; Manhattan St, 103 and 105, 50x100; also all title to 322 East 14th St; Joseph Stern and others, executors, &c., to City Trust Company, trustee ..... Exchange

102D ST, 246 West, 20x97.7x20x98.6; Louise V. Weber to Merritt L. Pike..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 100x n 100.11x e 25x n 100.11 to 109th St x w 100x s 100.11x w 25x s 100.11; Edward Frederick to Rudlof Seus, ½ part. 1

108TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 100x n 100.11x e 25x n 100.11 to 109th St x w 100x s 100.11x w 25x s 100.11; Rudolf Seus to John Liddle, ½ part..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Rudolf Seus to Edward Fredrich 1

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.11; Katherine M. Yuengling to Amelia E. Huber 1

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 125x109.10 to 130th St; Oscar Dressler to the Pitkin Holdsworth Worsted Co.. $1

131ST ST, 74 West, 16.8x99.11; Carsten H. Bohlen to Isaac Reinheimer..... 1

145TH ST, 410 West, 15.6x99.11; Ella I. Chase to Samuel Seabury..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 315 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; James F. Brennan and another to Edward J. Matthews..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 327.6 ft w of Brook Av, 12.6x100; Edward J. Matthews to David O'Connor 1

146TH ST, s s, 315 ft w of Brook Av, 12.6 x100; Edward J. Matthews to James F. Brennan 1

Recorded Leases.

MASEMANN, Herman, to Arnim Herrmann; Madison Av, 1,578, s w corner of 106th St, 5 years 1,400

RIEPER, Henry, and another to Arnim Herrmann; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 116th St, 5 years ..... $1,200 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLMAND, Lena G. and others, to Bernhard Frank; 710 Greenwich St, 1 year.. 1,000

BADGER, Elisa H., devisee, &c., to Mildred E. Jacobs, guardian, &c.; 345 West 123d St, 3 years 9,000

BILHOEFER, Anna W., to Catharine J. Power; Avenue B, s e corner of 14th St, Unionport, 4 years..... 200

BURLINGAME, Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, demand..... 1,000

BURBIDGE, Charles J., to Minnie Keppler; 137th St, n e corner of Cypress or Trinity Av, new line, 1½ years..... 500

BURNS, Patrick F., to Henry W. Neubeck; 449 St. Ann's Av, 1½ years..... 1,500

CALLAHAN, John, and Julia A., to Lewis Hahn; 136 and 138 Park Row, 1 year 2,000

COLEMAN, Michael, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 38th St, s s, 266 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years..... 24,000

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Parmilia D. Smith; 61 Cherry St, 5 years..... 15,000

GAROFALO, Vincent, to Agnes M. Webster; 330 and 332 East 115th St, 3 months

GASS, Frank, to Gustav Held; Av B, e s, 83 ft s of 136th St, Unionport, 3 years.. 2,000

GILMORE, Emma L. J., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 104 West 76th St, 3 years..... 20,000

H. TONJES & CO. to Frederick W. Meyer; 347 to 351 East 31st St, installments 15,000

HEUER, Dorathea, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Anthony Av, w s, 60 ft n of Minerva Place, installments 4,350

LEWIS, Carrie, to Hannah Hellmann; 6 East 131st St, 3 years..... 7,500

MACK, Adelaide, to John R. McDonald; Haven Av, e s, 108.4 ft s of 170th St, 5 years 1,500

MAHONEY, Daniel, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 544 and 546 East 13th St, 5 years 31,000

MORAN, Horace, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 182d St, s s, 153 ft e of Audubon Av, installments.. 6,300

MORITZ, Henry, to Timothy Flood; Union Av, s w corner of 151st St, proposed, installments 2,500

MORRIS, Henry D., to American Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; 3d Av, w s, 40 ft s of 51st St, 5 years..... 16,000

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to Giles Whiting, trustee; 2d Av, n w corner of 34th St, 5 years 18,500

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Daniel McL. Quackenbush and others; 99th St, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 41,000

PELL, William J., to Joseph Applegate; 92 John St, and other out-of-town property, 1 year 2,334

PELL, Albert W., to Joseph Applegate; 92 John St, and other out-of-town property, 1 year..... 2,334

PELL, Florence, to Frank Levison; Scofield Av, n s, 200 ft w of Main St, City Island, 3 years..... 600

PETERSON, Elizabeth A., to Rose and Lena Seiferd; Fairmount Place, n s, 475 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years 2,500

POLLAK, William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 833 Columbus Av, 3 years 10,000

REINHEIMER, Isaac, to Charles S. Ward; 74 West 131st St, 3 years..... 9,000

ROBITZEK, William, to Catharine H. Ranney; 168th St, s s, 139 ft e of Union Av, 5 years..... 5,500

ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Henry Krakower; 30 and 32 Pitt St, demand.... 1,200

SACKETT, States M., to Frederick E. Hyde; 126th St, n s, 212.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SALMANOVITZ, Lena, and Jacob, to Rosalie King; Broome St, s s, 55 ft e of Columbia St, 5 years..... 15,000

SALMANOVITZ, Lena, and Jacob, to Charlotte Hastorf; 177 Broome St, installments 4,325

SALOMON, Blanche and others, to Mary Conlon; 35th St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 1,500

SCHWALBENBERG, John, and Frank G. Coryell to Henry and Carolina Sommer, joint tenants; Jackson Av, w s, 340 ft s of 16th St, new line, 3 years..... 4,000

SEUS, Rudolf, and John Liddle, to Edward Fredrich; 108th St, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, extends to 109th St, 3 years.... 12,000

SOMMER, William C., and Barbara, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; Forest Av, w s, 199 ft s of 166th St, installments 7,200

SPAVEY, Ernest N., to Matilda W. Brower; 109th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 10,000

TIMPSON, T. W. & CO., to Sarah C. Hanford; 176th St, or Woodruff Av, s w corner Cretona Av, demand..... 2,250

TOBIN, John, to Henry Frohwitter, executor, &c.; 163 East Broadway, ¼ part, ½ year 200

TONNER, Nicholas J., to John G. Gundling; Av D, n w corner 13th St, Unionport, 3 years 900

WALSH, Catherine, to Mary Essler, trustee; Vandewater St, s s, 107.3 ft w of Pearl St, 2 years..... 7,000

WHITE, John J., to Henry Oppenheimer; 80th St, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 4,000

WILLETT, Fannie V., to Clarence R. Goodell; Madison Av, w s, 51.5 ft n of 113th St, ½ year 1,500

WILT, Minnie T. and William H., to Frank W. Alter, committee; St. Lawrence Av, w s, Lot 67, map of Mapes estate, 3 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Frank P. Kendall $15,125

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to trustees of estate of Thomas E. Davis.. 20,069

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anne L. T. Trumbull 15,108

BIBBY, Andrew A., and another to Caecilie Ettinger 1,500

CORSA, James I., to Martha A. Arnow... 1,500

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Ernest G. W. Woerz 10,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Ernest G. W. Woerz 18,000

HOPPIN, Alice C., and another to Henry De W. Weekes, trustee ..... Nominal

PURDY, Andrew, to Elizabeth L. Purdy. Nominal

TEETS, Philip, and others, executors, to A. Alonzo Teets 12,000

TEETS, Philip, and others, executors, &c., to A. Alonzo Teets 15,000

THE APARTMENT HOTEL COMPANY to Emita W. May, ½ part..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Institution.. 45,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William B. Greenman and others, executors, &c..... 9,000

WEBEL, Bernard W., to Louisa J. Webel ..... Nominal

WEBEL, Bernard W., to Louisa J. Webel 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, between 69th and 70th Sts, Nevada Apartment House; John Simmons Company against Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, as contractor..... 600

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 24.6x90; James F. Dolan, Jr., against Louther S. Horne, owner; William H. Torstrick, contractor..... 160

WESTCHESTER ST, 23, Bronx; A. A. Griffing Iron Company against A. V. H. Ellis, owner; the Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor..... 151

3D AV, w s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 50x100; George Erlacher against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor..... 150

3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 175th St, 100x100; Nathan Marks against Alfred Blumenthal, owner and contractor..... 34

9TH ST, 7 East; John Simmons Company against Joseph S. Auerbach, owner; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor 1,035

9TH ST, 7 East; the Richmond Stove Company against Joseph S. Auerbach, owner; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor 161

11TH ST, 323 to 329 West; Bernard Kiernan against Joseph Doyle, owner; Andrew Doyle, contractor..... 1,500

11TH ST, 323 to 329 West; Bernard Kiernan against Joseph Doyle, owner; Andrew Doyle and Salvatore Romano, contractors 427

19TH ST, 39 East; the Mitchell-Vance Company against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor..... 245

59TH ST, corner of Grand Circle, —x—; John Simmons Company against John M. Ruck, owner; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor..... 250

81ST ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 50x100; Robert Coble against Ehrenreich Bros., owners; Charles Goldman, contractor 450

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; Goss & Edsall Company against Anselm Bruck, owner; Edward Metzger, owner and contractor.. 917

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; J. Jones & Son Co. against James H. Cassidy, owner; Frank A. Clark and Joseph Bank, contractors..... 288

118TH ST, 417 and 419 West; John Simmons Company against Robertson & Gammie, owners; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractors..... 200

125TH ST, 538 to 544 West; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Andrew Brose and Jobst Hoffman, owners and contractors..... 200

131ST ST, 458 and 460 West; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Thomas Maloney, owner and contractor..... 140

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x99.11; Raphael Laporta against James Murray and Robert Hill, owners; Rachel Juster, contractor 1,021

133D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 125x99.11; Frank Indelli against James Murray and Robert Hill, owners; Rachel Juster, contractor 617

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Joseph Serra against Henry Seidenberg, owner and contractor..... 1,225

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; John Phillips against Henry Seidenberg, owner and contractor 300

152D ST, n s, 115 ft e of Westchester Av, 75x100; Henry T. Alter against Elizabeth MacKinley, owner; William Miller, contractor 424

155TH ST, 533 West; John Simmons Company against Young Men's Christian Association, owner; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractors..... 350

Lis Pendens.

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner 137th St, 20x68; New York Life Insurance Company against John J. Egan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

GOERCK ST, 23 and 25; Rubin Grau against Lewis and Pauline Aronowitz, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Meyer & Josephson.

PIKE ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 30x50; Charles A. Schneeman against Lottie Ratner, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. Lobenthal.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 29.5 ft n of 116th St, 25.1x73; Harriet L. Kapp against John Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Stewart.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 111th St, 88.10x59.11x75.8x106.5; Jurgen Sass against Frank W. Moore, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorney, L. Schurz.

3D AV, e s, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x125; Moritz L. and Carl Ernst against Kate Nierenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Auerbach.

8TH AV, 2,654, leasehold; Fitzgerald Brothers' Brewing Company against John Dooling and others, (action to reform mortgage, &c.;) attorney, L. W. Reddington.

9TH ST, s s, Lot 104, map of Unionport, 100x216; Catherine E. Allison against Rachel Purdy, (partition;) attorneys, Allison Brothers.

14TH ST, 34 to 38 West, and 33 to 37 West 13th St; Milton Schnaier against Bernard J. Ludwig and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

40TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Charles Rohe against Agnes Purves and others, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Eaton.

52D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; 82d St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2, and 683 East 136th St; Rachel Juster against Edward Bittner and others, (action for accounting, &c.;) attorney, H. Bed.

88TH ST, n s, 107.3 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6x100.8; the New York Life Insurance Company against John Casey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

117TH ST, 174 East; Morris Eschwege against Michael Corley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weil, Eschwege & Schaller.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—United States Supreme Court:

18—The steamship Buena Ventura, &c., appellant, vs. the United State. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings, to be had therein in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Gray, and Justice McKenna.

28—Theophilus King, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John A. Cross et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island. Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice White.

172—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner. Ordered that leave be granted to file a petition for rehearing herein on the question of interest only, and that counsel be allowed to file additional briefs within fifteen days. Announced by Justice Brown.

376—T. O. Abbott, plaintiff in error, vs. the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash., et al. error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

29—Los Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice Gray did not hear the argument on the facts, and took no part in their consideration. Justice McKenna took no part in the decision.

71—Hosea B. Tully, plaintiff in error, vs. the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. It is the opinion of this court that the statute as construed and applied in the Supreme Court of Indiana is not invalid and does not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

115—The steamer Pedro, &c.; appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting: Justice White, Justice Brewer, Justice Shiras, and Justice Peckham.

122—The steamer Guido, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting: Justice Shiras, Justice White, and Justice Peckham.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

138—A. J. Daggs et al., appellants, vs. the Phoenix National Bank.—Motion for writ of certiorari to bring up additional record granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8, after the cases already set down for that day.

357—Mark K. Lowry and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Silver City Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

435—Charles L. Benedict, appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8, after the cases already set down for that day.

436—The United States Rubber Company and others, petitioners, vs. American Oak Leather Company and others.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

439—The Adirondack Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8, after the cases already set down for that day.

465—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Ouray, petitioners, vs. Robert C. Geer. —Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

18—S. W. Fordyce et al, receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. R. L. Trigg. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas.—Dismissed with costs on the authority of Hardee vs. Wilson, 146, U. S., 179, and cases cited.

463—The Mechanics' Savings Bank, petitioner, vs. the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by Russell Duane for the petitioner.

98—Annie R. Kean, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward Robey et al.—Motion to pass for ninety days submitted by Homer Guerry, in behalf of W. P. Fennell, in support of motion, and by W. P. Fennell in support of motion and by W. H. H. Miller in opposition thereto.

443—George Wright, appellant, vs. R. D. Speck, Sheriff, &c.—Advanced and assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 8, after the cases already set down for that day on motion of Miles Poindexter for the appellee.

175—The Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Company, appellant, vs. the City of Peru.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Decree reversed at the cost of the appellant and cause remanded for further proceedings per stipulation of counsel and mandate granted on motion of W. H. H. Miller for the appellee.

12—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Nellie Phinney, executrix, &c.—Reassigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 22, on motion of Frederick McKenney for the petitioner.

325—The New York Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Frank E. Dingley, administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by Frederick McKenney, Edward J. McCutcheon, Charles Page, and George H. Durham for the petitioner, and by Henry P. Blair for the respondent, with leave to Mr. Blair to file affidavits in reply within fifteen days.

201—H. C. Osborne et al., appellant, vs. the Sandiego Land and Town Company of Maine.—Leave granted to file brief of John Garcher and Frank H. Short herein as amici curiae, on motion of A. B. Browne in their behalf.

402—William Boyle, plaintiff in error, vs. Bartlett Sinclair.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Samuel H. Hays in support of motion and by William A. Maury in opposition thereto.

70—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al., plaintiff in error, vs. the Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—Argument continued by James H. Hayden for the defendant in error and concluded by Arthur Brown for the plaintiff in error.

36—Chew Hing Lung & Co., petitioners, vs. John H. Wise, Collector, &c.—Argument commenced by A. B. Browne for the petitioners and continued by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the respondent.

Call for Tuesday: 36, 73 and 74, 79, 21, 53, 81 and 82, 83 and 84 and 85, 30, 86 and 87.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ. —Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

8—Morrin vs. Edison E. Ill. Co. vs. Beyers.
9—Morrin vs. Lawlor.
10—Morrin vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. Arbuckle.
35—Same vs. same.
48—In re Wiltse.
53—Robie vs. U. S.
56—Grace & Hyde Co. vs. Kennedy.
59—Deering Harvester Co. vs. Lady Wimett.
95—U. S. vs. One Case of Paintings.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
——Kennedy vs. Ryan.
187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2094—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2993—Kauffmann Bros. vs. U. S.
2871—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.
2872—Farbenfabriken N. E. Co. vs. U. S.
2899—Pickhardt & Kutroff vs. U. S.
2757—U. S. vs. Borgfeldt.
2512—Hensel vs. U. S.
2763—Colten & Co. vs. same.
1183—Stern Brothers vs. same.
2859—Holler & Sons vs. same.
2780—Pinney S. & L. Co. vs. same.
2913—B. Altman & Co. vs. same.
2843—P. H. Petry Co. vs. same.
1127—Dierhernoff vs. same.
1140—Stern vs. same.
1237—Engelhorn vs. same.
2720—Wells-Fargo & Co. vs. same.
2838—Jules Racine Co. vs. same.
2137—Schirmer vs. same.
2822—Wells & Wells vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
In re Ernest Friese, Jr.
In re Robert A. Osborn.
In re H. Lockwood & Co.
In re J. Karansky.
In re Abraham Popkin.
In re Albert H. Leszynsky.
In re T. B. Mullen.
In re S. Bamberger.
In re Holland, Emslie & Son.
In re J. & W. Lewis. Admiralty called at 11 A. M.
46—South Shields SS. Co. vs. Forbes & Son.
219—Same vs. same.
199—Central R. R. of N. J. vs. Tug W. B. Flint.
204—N. J. D. D. & Transport Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 169, 174, 136, 170, 175, 176, 932, 163.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

J. Polhemus Printing Co. vs. Hallenbeck.
36—Knoll vs. 3d Av. R. R.
38—Catlin vs. T. B. Peddie & Co.
39—Day vs. Carmichael.
41—Hellamare vs. 3d Av. R. R.
26—Griffen vs. Manice.
42—Wilschinsky vs. Lofius.
43—Mamsullo vs. Met. St. Ry.
44—Perry vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
45—Warren vs. Union Railway.
47—Burnham vs. Burnham.
15—North River Elec. Light & Power Co. vs. City of N. Y.
11—McKay vs. same.
25—C. H. Diamond Co. vs. Hartley.
27—Welsh vs. Cornell.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Person vs. Blumenthal.
2—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Beyers.
3—Same vs. Farrell.
4—Am. Socy. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals vs. Leltz.
5—Am. Thread Co. vs. Pettner.
6—Union Dime Sav. Ins. vs. Brown.
7—Flaherty vs. McWilliams.
8—Matter of Tompkins.
9—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .74⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .40⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .20
Flour, Minnesota patent..... $3.90
Cotton, milling 7 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .07
Sugar, granulated $5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime..... .36
Beef, family 12.75
Beef, hams 23.75
Tallow, prime ..... .04⅞
Pork, mess 9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb. ..... .05⅝
Lard, prime 5.65
Iron, Northern No. 1, foundry..... 23.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .27

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¼@65c; No. 2 red, 66¼@68¼c; No. 2 corn, 30½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¾c; No. 2 oats, 22⅜@23c; No. 2 white, 25¼@25¾c; No. 3 white, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 51½@53c; No. 2 barley, 37@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.47; northwestern, $1.48; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $8.40@$9.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@$5.32½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.40; dry, salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅜@5½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.40@$5.50; whisky, distillers, finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, $5.10@$5.18; clover, contract, grade, $7.90@$8.

COTTON.—From a speculative view point the day's cotton market was not a success. At no time was trading active, while most of the session the pit was nearly deserted. After opening easy at a decline of 5@7 points—this in response to an unfavorable turn of affairs in Liverpool, attributed to the British reverses in South Africa—the market followed a most uneventful course. The forenoon apathy was accounted for in that a confusion of ideas existed concerning the probable showing of the December Government report, to come out at midday. But even after that long-looked-for statement had come to hand there was little or no stimulation to trading. The local market for futures closed quiet and steady, with prices 3@6 points lower. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: Savannah, 7¼c; Charleston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7⅝c; Baltimore, 7 11-16c; Augusta, 7⅝c; Memphis, 7⅞c.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	.....	.....	.....	7.30@7.31
January	7.35	7.38	7.32	7.35@7.36
February	7.40	7.42	7.37	7.40@7.41
March	7.45	7.47	7.42	7.45@7.46
April	7.45	7.47	7.45	7.47@7.48
May	7.50	7.51	7.48	7.49@7.50
June	7.47	7.48	7.47	7.49@7.50
July	7.48	7.51	7.48	7.50@7.51
August	7.46	7.48	7.43	7.46@7.47
September	7.07	7.10	7.06	7.09@7.10
October	6.95	6.96	6.95	6.95@6.96
November	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.90@6.91

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Spot cotton fair business; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 7,000; midland upland, 4 5-16d. Futures opened sellers 1 point higher; closed 1½@2 points higher. December-January, 4.08⅛@January-February, 4.07⅝; February-March, 4.05B; March-April, 4.03½B; April-May, 4.02⅝S; May-June, 4.01⅝S; June-July, 4@4.01; July-August, 3.63B; August-September, 3.60V; September-October, 3.58S; December, 4.10½B. Manchester—Yarns moderate demand. Cloths quiet.

WOOL.—LONDON, Dec. 11.—The sixth series of the 1899 wool auction sales closed to-day with a good attendance. Demand was strong, and American buyers purchased crossbreds. The first series next year is scheduled to open Jan. 16.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	.73	73	72½	72⅞
May	.75⅛	75⅛	74 7-16	74½
Corn—				
December	.....	.....	.....	38⅞
May	.38 11-16	38 11-16	38⅝	38⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	.66⅝	66½	65½	65½
May	.70	70	69¼	69⅜
July	.70⅝	70⅝	69¾	69¾
Corn—				
December	.31	31	30⅜	30⅜
January	.31⅛	31 3-16	30⅜	30⅜
May	.35⅛	35⅜	32⅝	32⅝
Oats—				
December	.22¼	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
May	.24 1-16	24 1-16	23 15-16	24

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was narrow and slow during the forenoon, hesitation growing out of an uncertainty respecting the probable figures of the visible supply statement; these last week were estimated for a decrease of perhaps 1,000,000 bushels. But this morning some traders expected to see a small increase instead. There was very little in the general news to enthuse speculative trading, and after opening 1c lower, the market gradually eased off until a net loss of ½c was apparent at noon, when May wheat was selling at 74⅜c against 75¼c, the closing price of Saturday. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 74½c, spot; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 79¾c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80¼c, early January; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80c, prompt nominal; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¾c, early January; No. 1 hard, New York, 79c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78⅝c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 76¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, December, 62¾c; May, 68¼c; July, 67⅝@67¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 66c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 11.—Wheat, ½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 66½@67c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅜@65¾c. Rye, No. 1, 56c. Barley, No. 2, 45c; sample, 36@42c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 11.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 65c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64c; December, 64c; May, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 61½c; No. 3 Spring, 58c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 39½c elevator, 39½c delivered, and 40¼c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 oats closed 28½c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track, mixed, 29@30¼c; track, white, 31@34c; No. 2 white, clips, 31¼c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; Winter rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Market nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45. Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3.10; extra No. 2, $2.50@$2.65; extra No. 1, $2.85@$3.00; clears, $2.75; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.35. RYE FLOUR—Active and steadier; fair to good, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.40. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.25@$2.35, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@80c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white middlings, $19@$19; city fed, $17@$18; homfny chop, $16.25; oil meal, $26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—There was a light demand for flour; output is moderate. First patents, $3.40@$3.50; second patents, $3.20@$3.30; first clear, $2.20@$2.30. Bran, in bulk, $10.50@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10.25; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS—$23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 6¼@6¾c; 10-lb, 6¼c; 12-lb, 5¾@6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5½@6c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; Western greens, 7⅞@8¼c; Western S. P., 8¾c; city greens, 8¼@8½c. TALLOW—City, 4½@5c; county, 4½@5c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.25; refined lard, 5¾c. Lican, $6.35; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 5¼@5⅝c; Western, 5¼@5⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Closing: Beef—India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 20 to 35 lb, 35s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 28s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 75s. Cheese—American finest white, 57s; American finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 25s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, November-April, 17s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s 9d. Resin—Common, 4s 4½d. Linseed oil, 22s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. The imports of wheat into Liverpool during the past week were 70,200 quarters from Atlantic ports and 6,000 quarters from other ports. The imports of corn from Atlantic ports during the past week were 55,900 quarters.

COFFEE.—The opening call on coffee futures showed a steady feeling at a decline of 5@10 points, with sales of 4,250 bags. The easier ruling of the early market resulted from unsatisfactory cables. Havre reported a decline of 1¼f at the opening, while Hamburg closed at ¼ pfennig decline. Both markets were very quiet. The closing Havre cables failed to make any change from the opening decline and left our market in a positively nominal condition on the basis of 5 to 12 M. reached 12,250 bags, and for the entire session 23,000 bags, with the market finally quiet in tone at net unchanged prices to 5 points decline.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@6.00
January	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.00
February	.....	.....	.....	6.05@6.10
March	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.05@6.15
April	.....	.....	.....	6.10@6.20
May	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.15@6.25
June	.....	.....	.....	6.20@6.25
July	6.25	6.30	6.25	6.25@6.30
August	.....	.....	.....	6.30@6.35
September	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.35@6.40
October	.....	.....	.....	6.35@6.45
November	6.40	6.50	6.40	6.40@6.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, coffee market quiet; good average Santos, $$800; receipts, 32,000 bags; stock, 670,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened quiet, ¼pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., no further change; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened quiet, ½f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 14,000 bags. January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 39.25; April, 39.25; May, 39.75; June, 39.75; July, 40; August, 40.50; September, 40.75; October, 40.75; November, 41; December, 38.25. Rio, coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 9@725; exchange, 7d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 250,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, nominal, $17. tin, $25.75; Exchange, lead, $4.70; spelter, $4.65; brokers' price for lead, $4.70, and for spelter, $4.65.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude barrels, 27c; prime Summer yellow, 31½@32c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 33c nominal; prime white, 33@34c; prime Winter yellow, 34@35c; linseed, American raw, 48@49c; American boiled, 50@51c; Calcutta raw, 65c; lard oil, 44@45c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; do, oil barrels, $4.50; spirits turpentine, 51@51½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.65@$1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, $2.30; N, $2.95; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, $1.10@$1.15. Crude turpentine, $1.50@$2.80. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Spirits of turpentine, 48c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Turpentine, 47½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $4.40@$5.85; oxen and stags, $3.25@$5; bulls, $2.75@$4.25; choice fat do, $4.40@$5.20; cows, $1.80@$4.05; veals, $4@$4.25; grassers, $2.60@$3.25; Westerns, nominal. City dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. Sheep, $2.50@$4.45; culls, $2@$2.25; lambs, $4.75@$5.70; tops, $5.75; Canada lambs, $5.50@$5.70; culls, $3.25@$4.25. HOGS—$4.30@$4.40; State pigs, $4.40@$4.60.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,806.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of R. GARDNER CHASE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of R. Gardner Chase of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said R. Gardner Chase was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 11th, 1899.

NO. 1,820.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. DOBBINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George H. Dobbins of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George H. Dobbins was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11, 1899.

NO. 1,691.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS GREEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Green, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 8th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 12th, 1899.

NO. 1,690.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY E. MOONEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry E. Mooney of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th of November, A. D. 1899, the said Harry E. Mooney was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY J. PERLEY, individually and as a partner in the Utica Packing & Provision Company.—Bankrupt. No. 1,685.

Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Perley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX ROSENTHAL and FANNIE ROSENTHAL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Rosenthal and Fannie Rosenthal of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Max Rosenthal and Fannie Rosenthal were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH RUEHL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph Ruehl of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Ruehl was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, at No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of November, 1899.

SHERMAN HOYT, Executor.
GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street.
n21-law6mTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Paul Moran, deceased; the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor, Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of West Street, beginning at the northwest corner of a lot formerly granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in the petition of partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches, in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

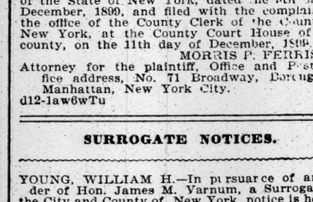
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence westerly along the said street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



Known as No. 148 West 111th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,685.04, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $209.95, with interest from October 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $820.10 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $33,500, with interest thereon from about April 1st, 1899, at 5 per cent.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM C. HYDE, plaintiff, against UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as trustee of the will of Robert H. Moran, deceased; Katharine C. Hyde, Margaret M. Hyde, Edward Moran, (1,) Edward Moran, (2,) Robert Moran and Helen Moran, his wife; Peter Moran and Harriett Moran, his wife; Frank Moran and Kate Moran, his wife; William Moran and Ann Moran, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) the widow, heirs, devisees, grantees, and assigns, if any, of Malcolm Moran, deceased; Annie Crow and James Crow, her husband; Norah Pratt and Eugene Pratt, her husband; (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said husbands, they are designated by fictitious names;) Sherman Moran and Teresa Moran, his wife, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the said wife, she is designated by a fictitious name;) Sarah M. Batchellor, Theodore Batchellor and Ellen Batchellor, his wife; William R. Batchellor and Mary Batchellor, his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first names of said wives, they are designated by fictitious names;) Genevieve Hogan and Thomas Hogan, her husband, (plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of said husband, he is designated by a fictitious name.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for sale of the following described property: Premises in New York City, on the westerly side of Washington Street, 245 feet and five inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Morris and Washington Streets, being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City on the easterly side of West Street, beginning at the northwest corner of a lot formerly granted by New York City to William Gibbons, and being twenty-six feet and five inches front and rear, and about eighty-nine feet and nine inches in depth on both sides.

And also premises in New York City, known as No. 17 Rector Street, bounded northerly by Rector Street, southerly by land formerly of heirs of Isaac Moses, easterly by land formerly of Doctor Charlton, and westerly by lot secondly mentioned in the petition of partition of lands owned in common by William M'Kenney and others, being on Rector Street thirty feet five and one-half inches, in the rear twenty-nine feet seven inches, easterly forty-seven feet four and one-half inches, westerly forty-five feet ten inches.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

EDWARD L. GODFREY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRIETTA HOPPOCK, plaintiff, against JOSEPH D. JENNINGS, Thomas Hutton, Mary Hutton, his wife, (name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Mawler, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Roberts, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) John Gedoice, tenant, (name John being fictitious, real name unknown;) Thomas Hyde, tenant, (name Thomas being fictitious, real name unknown;) William Miller, tenant, (name William being fictitious, real name unknown;) George Gerhardt, tenant, (name George being fictitious, real name unknown;) Frank Frost, tenant, (name Frank being fictitious, real name unknown;) Henry Rain, tenant, (name Henry being fictitious, real name unknown;) Charles H. Pfluger, The R. E. Parsons Company, Taylor & Co., Virgil B. Gibney, William C. Rogers receiver of the Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company; the Bourbon County Distilling Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Oct. 9, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Post Office address same as office.

To the defendants, Thomas Hutton and Mary Hutton, his wife, (the name Mary being fictitious, real name unknown):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House of said county, on the 11th day of December, 1899.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Attorney for the plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of November, 1899. MINNIE K. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence westerly along the said street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Known as No. 148 West 111th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,259.03, with interest thereon from November 3, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $407.79, with interest from November 14, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $183.82 and interest.

Dated New York, November 18, 1899.

THOMAS B. ODELL, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-law6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City.

jy11-law6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against the NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sal

BIG DECLINE IN STOCKS

Panic Conditions Prevail for a Time in the Street.

RECOVERY OF THE MARKET

Liquidation and an Easing Money Rate Restore a Normal Tone—Causes of the Slump.

Not for some time has the stock market been so perilously near to a panic as it was yesterday for the first two hours after the opening. Stocks pressed on the market by the wholesale, and excited groups of brokers, gathered around the trading posts on the Exchange in much larger numbers than usual, were kept busy executing their orders. The whole list fell, and for a time it looked as if the almost general demoralization could not be checked. But about noon the Street took on one of those moods peculiar to itself, and aided by the more or less completed general liquidation and an easing money market, conditions became rather more normal. As a result quotations responded to the better conditions and went higher. The consequence was that the final figures for the day marked none of the positive and, at one time, alarming declines, which had earlier characterized the list.

It is not possible, brokers say, to attribute the early remarkable declines to any specific cause. They were due, it was believed, rather to a combination of depressing circumstances not one of which in itself could be regarded as really serious. Unquestionably, it was said, the pall of the Addyston Pipe case decision and of the President's anti-trust message still hang over the market, or rather that part of it in which the industrials fall, and that had its influence. But more certainly, it was declared, the rise in sterling exchange rates to within a close margin of the gold exporting point, the temporary advance in call money rates to 15 per cent., and the news of the British reverse at Stormberg, signifying how vain was London's hope that the war would end early and thereby relieve the drain of gold upon her as well as liberating the Transvaal supply of yellow metal, were the chief contributing factors to the decline. There should be added to this—once the decline had begun—the reaching of a large number of stop orders and the impairment of many margins.

All told, the trading for the day totaled more than 1,100,000 shares, and of this great number 670,000 were listed securities. It is regarded as significant, too, that in the dealing it is understood that something like 650,000 shares were covered, one well-known bear alone taking in over 250,000 shares at profits which are said to be represented in the millions. The result is that the short side in the market is more or less eliminated for the time being.

The industrial stocks were chief in the tobogganing act. American Sugar, the stories of dissension in the trust continuing, at one time went as low as 132—the lowest figure for the year—though it was ex dividend of 3 per cent., and closed at 138, nominally a gain of 1½ points; actually, a loss of 1½. American Tobacco opened down 4 points and fell 2½ further. It finally rallied to 102, a net loss of 2 points. Brooklyn Rapid Transit fell as low as 70¾, but shared in the general rally, closing at 80, a net loss, however, for the day of 1¾ points. Manhattan fell to 99, but later rose to 101½, a net decline of only ¼ point. Metropolitan at one time touched 174, but took a surprising rally in the afternoon, and closed with a loss of only about 3 points.

In the steel stocks the course of Tennessee Coal and Iron was regarded as the feature of the market. Several times the stock broke 2 and 3 full points between sales, and rapidly declined, until it reached 83, a loss of full 21 points from the closing quotation on Saturday. The high figure for the day was 100½, with the close at 91, a net loss of 13 points. Insiders, it was noticed, bought the stock confidently all the way down.

Colorado Fuel and Iron broke 7 points, to 42, closing at 45⅞, a net loss of 3¾ points. Federal Steel broke even. Republic Steel common lost ¼ point, and preferred 2½. American Steel and Wire common lost ⅜ and preferred 1½; while American Steel Hoop fell 1 per cent. in the common stock, but gained 1½ on the preferred.

In the railway stocks, St. Paul preferred fell off 3 points for the day, Pennsylvania 1½, Lackawanna 2⅝, and Reading ⅛.

Had it not been for the rally in the afternoon, however, these net declines would have been much greater.

One of the features of the day was the gain made by United States Leather common, the closing quotation being 14⅜, an appreciation of 2⅝ points.

The rumors concerning the gas war naturally affected Consolidated Gas stock, which at one time fell as low as 183, and closed at 187½—a net loss of 2 points.

With the easing up in call money rates in the afternoon and the general shaking out of weak holders, the market closed strong, on improved buying for long account.

One result of the enormous liquidation is that something like $30,000,000 was paid off in loans—a fact that was regarded as contributing to the much lower call money rate that prevailed in the late afternoon, a 3 per cent. figure at one time being recorded.

SLUMP CAUSES TWO FAILURES.

Consolidated Exchange Brokers in Financial Difficulty.

The slump in the stock market on Saturday and yesterday embarrassed two brokerage concerns with membership on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. This plight was announced from the rostrum of the Exchange, and they have until to-day to retrieve the situation. Both have offices at 52 Broadway.

William Bouldin, Jr., who became a member of the Exchange last August, assigned to Carl V. Abrecht. Under the rule 170 shares of Atchison preferred and 220 shares of Sugar were sold for his acount. Mr. Bouldin in March, 1899, formed the firm of Bouldin & Van Tassel, which dissolved in June, after which Mr. Bouldin continued business alone. A few months ago he claimed to be worth $50,000, invested in various enterprises. He was formerly a newspaper editor at Frederick, Md., came to this city in 1888, and has since been interested in an asphalt paving company, a pipe line refrigerating company, a dairy feed company, and a gas and chemical company. He was a partner in the stock brokerage firm of Gould, Bruns & Bouldin from May, 1891, to May, 1893.

Thomas F. Plunkett, who traded as T. F. Plunkett & Co., became a member of the Exchange last July. About 250 miscellaneous shares were sold on his account under the rule. His friends said last night that his embarrassment was due to failure of his clients to respond to calls for more margin to their accounts, but that he expected to resume business.

A MAINE SURVIVOR BURIED.

Funeral of Commander C. P. Howell of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Funeral services for Commander C. P. Howell of the steam engineering department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who died of apoplexy on Thursday evening, took place yesterday morning at his late residence, 126 East Thirty-fourth Street. Full military honors were accorded the dead. Commander Howell was Chief Engineer of the Maine when that vessel was blown up in Havana Harbor.

The navy yard tug Nina brought many of his friends and a naval escort to the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The funeral services were conducted by Chaplain McKelway of the receiving ship Vermont according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. As the coffin was borne to the hearse by six tars the marine band played a dirge and the escort saluted. The marines formed ahead of the hearse and the bluejackets fell in behind it. The route of the march was across to the Twenty-third Street Ferry. From Jersey City a train conveyed the body to Goshen, N. Y., where the interment took place.

Brooklyn Policeman Tries Suicide.

Andrew J. Hickey of the Brooklyn Police Bicycle Squad shot himself in the breast with a revolver and then jumped out of a third-story window about 7 o'clock yesterday morning at 200 Ninth Avenue, Manhattan, where he resides with his aunt. One of his legs was broken. He was removed to the New York Hospital. There it was said he was in a critical condition as the result of the pistol-shot wound. The policeman has been suffering from insomnia for some time.

Merino Underwear Dep't.

Second Floor.

Ladies' Knickerbockers, Bloomers and Gymnasium Suits.

The "Bertoucan,"—a close-fitting garment to be worn with riding habit or the fashionable clinging skirts. Made of black satin, surah or brocade,—lined with albatross,

$5.75

The "Mac Rae" Golf Jacket,—made of taffetas or cloth,—appropriately embroidered with heather or golf emblems.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

EMPLOYE AND JEWELS GONE.

H. S. Kramer Accuses His ex-Bookkeeper, M. Goldstein—Mr. Levy Defends Him.

Detectives here and in other cities are looking for Meyer Goldstein, formerly a bookkeeper employed by Henry S. Kramer, a jeweler at 82 Nassau Street. Mr. Goldstein disappeared on Nov. 9. Mr. Kramer alleges that he took with him an amount of money and jewelry which represent a value of some $20,000, and he has a warrant out for him charging him with forgery, alleging that it was by forging his, Kramer's, name that Goldstein obtained much of the property he took away. Meanwhile Kramer himself is defendant in a lawsuit which has grown out of the case, and Goldstein's lawyer, Abraham Levy, charges Kramer with having concocted a scheme to evade some of his debts.

Mr. Kramer's troubles were complicated yesterday by visits from creditors, whom he declares he doesn't know, wanting payment for various alleged claims.

Mr. Kramer says that Goldstein was an employe and had no interest in the business. According to his story, when he bought the business, three years ago, Goldstein came into his service as a legacy from his predecessor in business, and he trusted him thoroughly most of the time since then.

"I began to suspect Goldstein," said Mr. Kramer yesterday, "some time ago when I became dissatisfied with the way he kept my petty cash account, a way by which I was losing $2 or $3 a week. He was all the while stealing checks from me. He would now and then pocket a check that I had overlooked, and he doctored my books to make it look all right. Then he would forge my name to orders for jewelry from other houses and would forge my name to checks for payment for them, and then pawn the goods he obtained.

"I took a trip South this Fall, and when I got back I found he had ordered jewelry for me indiscriminately, his idea being to swamp me and bankrupt me, so that in the bankruptcy proceedings, as he would be the one to file my schedule of assets and liabilities, his peculations would be hidden. He skipped off on Nov. 9 while I was at the bank after my bank book, determined to find out the bottom of his proceedings. When I got my bank book I found there one or two forged checks against me with which he had paid for property. He got a great deal more jewelry than he paid for, representing himself to be Henry S. Kramer. In all he got away with some $20,000 worth of jewelry and money, less than half of which was stolen directly from me. I haven't yet found how much he did rob me of."

Goldstein is not at his home, but Abraham Levy, his lawyer, said yesterday that he would be produced and would stand trial. "He is at present very sick," said Mr. Levy, "and I am advising him not to give himself up just yet, because he is too sick to go to jail. The bail might be excessive—more than he can furnish. I can give my word, however, that he will be produced.

"Goldstein never stole so much as a button directly. He never deceived Kramer. He robbed Peter to pay Paul; obtained certain goods in the name of Kramer and used the proceeds of pawning them to pay Kramer's old debts. He was in fact a partner of Kramer. The value of the goods he obtained and did not pay for will not reach $5,000 all told. This is an effort of Kramer's, I believe, to repudiate certain indebtedness." Mr. Kramer denied these charges.

TO AMEND THE TAX LAWS.

Joint Committee of the Legislature in Session Here.

The joint committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature to investigate the workings of the tax laws and suggest amendments held a meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego presided. Charles Adsit of Hornellsville, representing the State Bankers' Association, appeared before the committee and gave his views regarding the taxing of banking interests. Senator Stranahan, at the close of the investigation, said:

"We are down here to get information, and we will probably be here for several days. It is not our purpose to give public hearings, but to collect our evidence by personal investigation. We have not gone to work on our report yet, and will not do so for a few weeks. We will make our report to the Legislature about Jan. 15. This report will be accompanied by a bill or bills. It would be useless to attempt to outline probable taxation legislation, as we have no idea of what we shall recommend to the Legislature. The present investigation will determine the nature of the bills we shall introduce next month."

MAN AND WIFE JOINT PASTORS.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wright Give Up Their Brooklyn Charge.

The Prospect Heights Universalist Church of Brooklyn is soon to lose its distinction of being the only church in the city with a joint pastorate filled by a man and his wife. The Revs. A. E. and Alice K. Wright, the joint pastors of the church, have resigned, and expect to leave Brooklyn in the near future. Their resignations, however, have not yet been accepted, the members of the church being loth to part with them. Mr. and Mrs. Wright feel that their present charge offers attractive opportunities for a single pastor, but that the field is scarcely large enough for two pastors. They do not know as yet just where they will go when they leave Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright were students together in the theological seminary attached to St. Lawrence University. They were married immediately after their graduation. Their first charge was the Morrisville (Vt.) Universalist Church, whence they came to Brooklyn seven years ago to take pastoral charge of the North Henry Street Universalist Society. Two years ago they took charge of the Prospect Heights Church. They have been very successful in their work there.

Poison Victim's Wife Discharged.

Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday afternoon discharged Mrs. Emily Koch from custody, pending the inquest to be held next week regarding the death of her husband, George Koch. Mrs. Koch was accused by her husband of having given him poison from which he died Saturday evening in the Presbyterian Hospital, but the police did not believe the charge.

Take a shot.

It ought to be called a "snap" shot, for there're several hundred suit remnants on the firing line.

That means coats and vests, $7.50; suits, $10—most of which were $25, $23, $22 and $20. Fancy mixtures, dark and light, goods both rough and smooth—all sizes in something.

At Leonard and Prince Street stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SAYS A BOYCOTT RUINED HIM.

Tile Layer's Damage Suit Against an Association of Dealers.

The case of Peter J. Kiernan, the employing tile layer who is suing the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association of New York for $25,000 damages for having, as he alleges, ruined his business by prohibiting its members from selling him tiles, came up yesterday morning before Justice Andrews, in Part IV. of the Supreme Court.

Alfred Steckler, counsel for the plaintiff, explained to the jury his version of the case, and claimed that the combination of the members of the association to prevent the sale of tiles to outsiders was illegal. Austin E. Pressinger, for the defense, contended that combinations not to sell to certain people were in certain cases legal. Tiles, continued Mr. Pressinger, were a luxury, and not a necessity, and therefore refusal to sell them to certain persons was not a restraint of trade. He moved that the complaint be dismissed on that ground. His motion was denied, and Mr. Steckler then placed in evidence the constitution and by-laws of the association, which provide for the expulsion of all members who sell tiles to outsiders.

Kiernan, the plaintiff, took the stand, and said that in May, 1895, after having worked as a journeyman marble cutter and journeyman tile layer for seventeen years, he went into the tile-laying business on his own account. In the following twelve months he did $2,500 worth of work, and the next year his business increased to $6,000. The prospects for a steady increase of business were very good, when in July, 1897, a sudden check was put on his successful career by the refusal of the members of the association to sell him any more tiles. He said that his business fell off so much after the imposition of the boycott that between July, 1897, and January, 1898, he did only $400 worth of work, and lost money on those jobs.

W. Benton Crisp of counsel for the defense, in cross-examining Kiernan, sought to show that he had been delinquent in the payment of his debts, and had been unreliable and incompetent as a workman. Mr. Stickler objected to this line of questioning as irrelevant, and Mr. Crisp said he wanted to show that the plaintiff had been discharged for intoxication and incompetency as a workman, and as a business man was unworthy of credit. Kiernan denied that he had been discharged for such reasons.

The case was adjourned until this morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

MORTGATOR PAYING THE MORTGAGE TO HIMSELF.—Garrett S. Wright, who was one of the two trustees of his father's estate, made a mortgage to his co-trustee for the amount of his indebtedness to the estate. The co-trustee having died, Wright, saying he now desired to pay off the mortgage, moved in Supreme Court, Special Term, to compel the Register to accept a satisfaction piece executed by himself as trustee. Justice Gildersleeve yesterday denied the application, saying that as none of the heirs had notice of the motion, and it was not pretended that the mortgage had as yet actually been paid, and as the satisfaction piece was to be executed by the mortgagor himself, the Register should first have some definite proof of payment.

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LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—Frederick W. Van Bergh and others, having in 1896 outgrown their old quarters in Rochester, N. Y., for the manufacture of plated silverware, contracted with Sidney R. Roby for the construction of a new manufacturing building, which he was to let to them for five years. There was a provision in the contract that for each day's delay beyond July 1, 1896, the day fixed for its completion, the contractors should pay $50, as fixed, settled, and liquidated damages. In a suit brought by Wendell J. Curtis, as Roby's assignee for creditors, to recover rent, the defendants pleaded a counter claim for damages because Mr. Roby did not complete the building until Aug. 3. Judgment for the plaintiff, which was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, has now been reversed by the Court of Appeals, which held, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that the provision of the contract for the payment of $50 a day as damages was to be construed according to the intention of the parties, to be gathered from the language used, and read in the light of the circumstances surrounding them at the time it was executed. When it appeared that the damages which would result from a failure to complete the building on the day fixed were uncertain and difficult of ascertainment at the time the contract was executed, and that the amount named as liquidated damages was not so great, under all the circumstances known to the parties at the time, that the court should say, as matter of law, that it was out of all proportion to the probable loss, its payment might be enforced.

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POLICEMEN'S GRADE FROM LENGTH OF SERVICE.—John Lang, Jr., who resigned from the police force in December, 1893, after having served as policeman for more than seven years, was reappointed on Dec. 29, 1897, before the Greater New York charter went into effect. He was assigned to duty in one of the grades existing at the time. By the provisions of the act members of the force who were patrolmen appointed after the 1st of January, 1895, became members of the fifth grade. Lang was placed in that grade, with a salary of $1,000. Claiming the benefit of the provision of the Greater New York charter that members of the force who had served five years should be of the first grade, Lang last May demanded to be placed in that grade. The First Appellate Division has reversed an order which granted Lang's application for a writ of peremptory mandamus placing him in the first grade. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gave the opinion, said it was apparent that continuity of service was intended, because such continuity would necessarily give efficiency, and it was to reward such efficiency that the determination of grade by length of service was provided for. It would be a forced interpretation of the language of the act, under the conditions under which the legislation took place, the Presiding Justice said, to hold that a man who had been a member of the police force ten years before, and who had lost all the skill which he had acquired by reason of his previous service, should be entitled to step into the first grade, which grade was given because of the supposed experience which had been obtained by service on the force, and not lost by years of absence from police work. Justice O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion.

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VALUES OF DOWN-TOWN REALTY.—Justice Ingraham, in giving the opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, affirming, with some modifications, the judgment secured by William P. Douglas on the trial of his suit against the Manhattan Railway Company for damages to his property, 125, 173, and 179 Pearl Street, makes some interesting observations in reference to the general course of values of property during the last twenty years in the region below Fulton Street and east of Broadway. The judgment awarded to Mr. Douglas was $38,000 for fee damages and $33,000 for past trespass. The testimony on the trial showed that there had been a gradual and general decrease of rentals of Mr. Douglas's property since 1878; that there is not a street west of Pearl Street in this locality where values and rentals have not been very largely increased since the construction of the elevated railroad, and a very substantial increase, though not as large, in the property east of Pearl Street and south of Fulton Street. The effect of the operation of the railroad upon abutting property devoted to business purposes, especially for offices for lawyers, bankers, commission merchants, and kindred occupations, through interference with light, pollution of the air by steam, gas, smoke, and cinders from the locomotives, coupled with the operation of the road, Justice Ingraham says, must be serious. "Any use of a street," the Court adds, "which renders it impracticable to keep the windows open in Summer without great discomfort, which causes the light to be constantly interrupted, and causes the air to be so polluted that at times it is quite offensive, would seriously affect an office building, and must be detrimental." Property in Broadway, the evidence showed, had trebled in value, and had doubled in Nassau and William Streets, since 1878; and so in the cross streets between William Street and Broadway, and from Maiden Lane, going south, property in these streets being worth more than double, and in some cases three or four times as much, while property on Pearl Street had decreased in value.

Fouled Steamer and Plague Ship.

Two vessels anchored at Quarantine were run into yesterday morning. The first collision occurred shortly after 11 o'clock, when a mud scow in tow of the tug Municipal ran into the Ward Line steamship Yucatan, just in from Cuba and Mexico. The scow struck the Ward liner square in the cut-water, making a big dent and twisting the steel stem slightly to one side. The scow's damage was trifling. The second collision occurred at 8 o'clock, when the schooner Samuel C. Hart, bound from Stonington for Perth Amboy, fouled the J. W. Taylor, the detained plague ship. Neither vessel was damaged.

Dinner at the Reform Club.

The Reform Club will give a dinner under the auspices of its Committee on City Affairs to-morrow at 7 o'clock P. M. The subject of the evening will be "The New Educational Movement of the People's Institute." The speakers will be Dr. Felix Adler, Hugh H. Lusk, M. P., New Zealand; the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, John S. Crosby, Harry White, General Secretary United Garment Makers, and Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould.

SALE OF TRIMMED MILLINERY.

To-day and To-morrow, Dec. 12th and 13th.

Remainder of stock,—including Imported and American models. Toques, large felt or velvet picture hats, turbans and theatre bonnets.
Latest fashionable colors and trimmings,
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Suit and skirt lengths of rich novelties at one-half former prices.

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Very large assortments of Serges, Cashmeres, Whip Cords, Homespuns, Prunellas, Cheviot mixtures and Meltonettes,
$2 to $4.50 dress length;
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Silk-and-wool Plaids, bright-colored plain or fancy goods and clear checks in shorter pieces,
$1 to $1.60 the remnant.

All Dress Lengths contain full quantity for a suit. Goods are smoothly folded and will be delivered in form to make attractive Holiday Gifts.

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Pure twill silk,—English paragon lock frame,—8 rib,—steel rod,—close rolling. Sterling silver swedges.

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Handles:—solid, carved, burnt ivory,—gun metal,—sterling silver, buck horn,—and 14 karat gold plated crooks and caps,
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1,000 lengths. Foulard and China Silk. Black and white, navy and white, and various shades on white and colored grounds. Waist, skirt and dress lengths,
50 cents per yard;
Value 75 cents to $1.00

10,000 yards. Fancy Silks. Stripes, lines, checks, figures or plain. Various colors and black. Waist, skirt and dress lengths,
50 cents to $1.25 yard;
Value 75 cents to $2.50.

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FOR BETTER CITY TENEMENTS.

Charity Organization Society's Committee Offers Prizes for Plans.

The Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society has offered four prizes to architects for plans for improved city tenements.

The competition will be divided into three classes: First, for houses on lots 50 by 100; second, on lots 75 by 100; third, on lots 100 by 100. To the author of the best plan, irrespective of class, will be given its execution, or in lieu thereof $500. The second and third prizes will be $200 and $100 respectively. There will be also a special prize of $100 for the author of the best plan for a house on a lot 25 by 100. The plans submitted are to be exhibited in connection with the tenement house exhibitions to be held this Winter in New York and other cities. The jury of award will be composed of W. Bayard Cutting, John D. Crimmins, E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Roland C. Lincoln, Miss Lillian D. Wald, W. R. Mead, and I. N. Phelps Stokes. The plans must provide a clear rentable space on each floor, exclusive of walls, partitions, corridors and staircases, equal to about 55 per cent. of the area of the lot, and should avoid the objectionable features of the common "double-decker" tenement.

Not more than 70 per cent. of the area of the lot must be covered by the building. Particulars as to requirements for ventilation, light, fire escapes, and floor area of living rooms are given in detail.

Architects are also invited to submit plans for model lodging houses or hotels for men and women, and for tenement houses not within the requirements above given. These plans are for exhibition only, and will form no part of the competition. Complete information respecting the competition will be furnished upon application to Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Committee.

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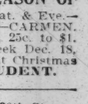

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